



SATURDAY NIGHT



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GENERAL SECTION
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WOMEN'S SECTION
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This Week—Clearing Up Imperial Odds and Ends—Steel Industry and Our Economic Future—Vignettes of the Okanagan—A Woman Sees the Races—Bush Fire Experiences

The FRONT PAGE

The Search for Amenities

UNMERITED attention seems to have been bestowed on the plaint of the Hon. Evan Morgan that he found the Peace River country and Canada at large deficient in the "amenities of life." Some of the more luxurious young lieutenants of Julius Caesar probably made the same complaint on their first visit to Britain in 55 B.C. The Honorable Evan is a comparatively young man of aesthetic tastes, a painter of some skill, a novelist and a poet who has published an ode entitled "The Eel." Rather suggestive of Mrs. Leo Hunter in "Pickwick Papers" who wrote the famous "Ode on an Expiring Frog," we should say. Mr. Morgan seems to think that the amenities of life should precede settlement and development. But it is satisfactory to know that his views are not by any means characteristic of the British aristocracy, many of whose scions live in the Western provinces, and are enthusiastic Canadians.

Let us contrast with Hon. Evan Morgan, Lord Queenborough, who was spoken of during his recent visit to Canada as the "broncho-busting peer;" an allusion to the fact that 30 years or so ago he was a cow-boy on the prairies. In Vancouver, he said that there were precious few rough jobs he had not tackled in the West of those days. In "The Financial Times" of London, Lord Queenborough has been giving his impressions of Canada and Canadians. Everywhere he went he was impressed by something without which amenities of life are impossible, namely "amazing evidences of stability and progress." Not merely the extent of building in both Eastern and Western but the beauty of it impressed him—as it naturally would a man who knew the Canada of the nineties.

An extract from Lord Queenborough's references to the Manitoba Capital illustrates his point of view:

"Winnipeg—The first great city of the plains—is flat and lacking every natural endowment of beauty, yet here, again, the hand of man has worked wonders. The beautiful gardens, parks and buildings have disguised in great measure the barrenness of Nature and present an outlook both pleasing and efficient."

This solitary citation is quite sufficient to show that Canadians are not oblivious to the amenities of civilization when the opportunity arises for their development, but no country can start at the top of the ladder. That the way is being paved for the "amenities" seems evident from other observations of this appreciative nobleman:—

"Educational establishments are as fine as any, and there is a job for every man who wants to work at good wages. This is the Canada of to-day."

"In conclusion, I would say that as a field for investment I cannot visualize a country with more prosperous institutions and where a reasonable cross-section of them must yield satisfactory returns. The heart of the country is sound, its economic conditions excellent, its expansion on moderate basis; there is an entire absence of any evidence of dangerous inflation."

Ontario Research Foundation

ON THE 28th September, Premier Ferguson laid the cornerstone of the new Laboratory Building of the Ontario Research Foundation at 47 Queen's Park, Toronto. The building in question will house the laboratories of the Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering sections of the Foundation, and it is intended ultimately to add further chemical laboratories to the number of six or so.

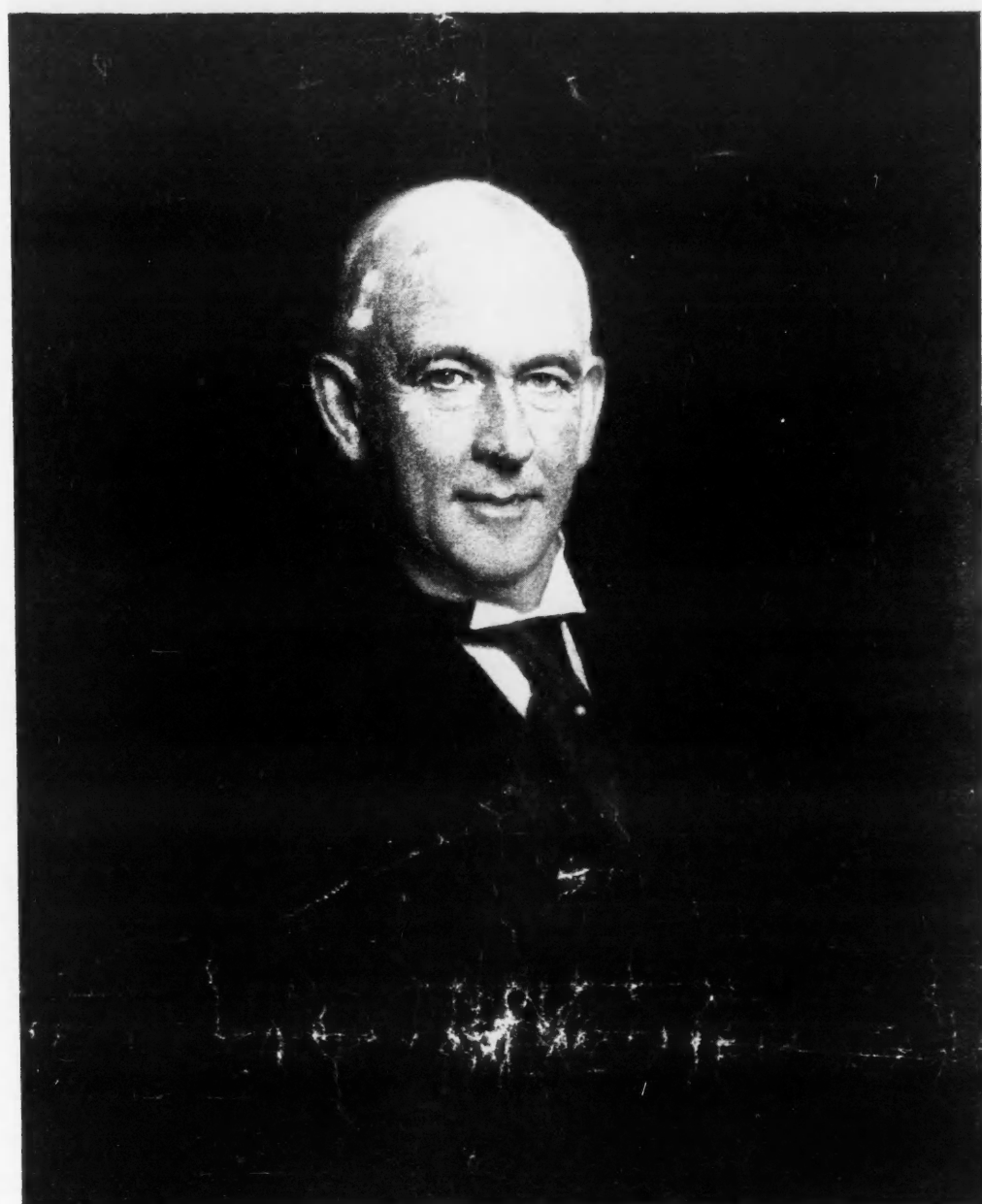
In a special article published in SATURDAY NIGHT recently, the work and the purpose of the Ontario Research Foundation were dealt with in some detail, and an attempt was made to show something of what industrial research, by the enlargement of opportunity and employment that it renders possible, is destined to mean to Canadian industrial development and expansion. Undoubtedly, it has been the case that, for one reason or another, Canadian industrialists have not in the past, speaking by and large, always realized the absolute essentiality of industrial research, in the highly competitive days in which we live, as clearly as has been desirable. However, the inauguration of the Ontario Research Foundation, with Sir Joseph Flavelle for its chairman, and the expanding activities of the National Research Council, under the presidency of Dr. H. M. Tory, are doing, an enormous deal to imbue industry with a due appreciation of this subject and of its intimate concernment for us all.

The Ontario Research Foundation is to be congratulated on the manner in which the funds requisite for its purposes have come in. Industrialists and others have subscribed nearly \$2,000,000 towards the necessary funds, while the Ontario Government has supplemented this by giving dollar for dollar. It is doubtful, indeed, whether these large sums could have been laid out to anything like the same solid public advantage in any other direction.

Britain in the Near East

THE "Chicago Tribune" has not at all times been friendly to Great Britain; indeed it has at times been exasperatingly unfair and seemingly misinformed in its comments. It is therefore all the more gratifying to record its recent tribute to Britain's handling of the Egyptian crisis, which it says, reveals British diplomacy and imperial statesmanship at their best adding—"and that is the best in the world." Americans, it says, regard them with admiration mingled with envy and it asks, "When will the United States in its important and often delicate relations have the benefit of so much tact, skill and sane judgment as Mr. Henderson's proposals display?" Quite obviously the "Tribune" has in mind United States relations with the many Latin American governments of this hemisphere.

The most interesting of the addresses which Hon. Mr. Amery, formerly British Secretary of State for the Do-



RECENT CANADIAN PORTRAIT

Dr. F. N. G. Starr, C.B.E., M.B., M.D.C.M., F.R.C.S., of Toronto, after a painting recently executed by Joshua Smith, R.B.A. Dr. Starr is one of the most widely known of Canadian surgeons.

minions, Colonies and Mandated Countries has made during his visit to Canada was that in Toronto when he dealt with Britain's performances in Egypt, Iraq and Palestine. The history of Britain's activities in all three countries illustrates the qualities which the "Chicago Tribune" lauds. Whether Conservatives or Laborites were in power there seems to have been continuity of policy and definiteness of aim on the part of the British Government. This continuity in external relations is one of the pillars of British prestige. It must have been noted by many that in his successful effort at The Hague to obtain fair treatment of Great Britain in the reparations settlement, Mr. Philip Snowden frequently referred to the position taken by his predecessor Mr. Winston Churchill. And the latter then in Canada, made it clear that the present Chancellor's arguments had his entire concurrence.

In both Egypt and Iraq Great Britain has pursued the aim of placing countries ruined by many centuries of misrule on a self-reliant footing, while at the same time safeguarding the rights and interests of all the rest of the world. Mr. Amery's calm recital of what was done under his regime, and is being continued under Lord Passmore's regime, to carry out the obligations of the Palestine mandate was especially reassuring in view of recent ignorant criticisms. The economic restoration of Palestine which is as yet but in its infancy is a marvellous accomplishment for a single decade.

Bottles by the Roadside

MANY persons, especially some exiles from Eastern Europe, must be pained at the special favor shown by certain newspapers toward a young Middlesex schoolboy, who, during the past summer collected 500 bottles along the highway which runs from London, Ont., to Detroit. The Toronto Star's lightning calculator has estimated that since the flowers bloomed in the spring, bottles have been thrown away by tourists and picnickers to the total of 100 per mile in that particular area, an average of something like three-quarters of a bottle per mile per diem. The enterprising young bottle collector turns out to have been a grandson of Mr. Lethbridge a worthy agriculturist of Middlesex, who succeeded to the leadership of the progressive party last season and has been doing his best to force the prohibition issue back into the Ontario politics.

The lad who enjoys such sudden fame is obviously eager and diligent, but the newspaper notoriety he has obtained seems to have aroused jealousy. An old inhabitant aged eighty whose duty during the period of the Ontario Temperance Act was that of cutting weeds along this same stretch of highway claims that under the O.T.A. he picked up far more bottles than this lad has accumulated under Government Control. Yet no one has so far offered to publish his picture. The point of all this publicity is that the bottles at one time contained liquid. In

a picnic region some may have contained catsup, some cold tea and some "pop." But it would be begging the question to argue that none of them contained alcoholic liquor.

If photographs of bottles are to be regarded as political arguments, it strikes us that a large number of bewhiskered individuals who are to be seen on the streets of Toronto, and no doubt other cities, are entitled to recognition. At noon hour on the very day that this editorial is being "indited", the writer had to get out of the way of a home-made push cart steered by a black bearded citizen whose industry had resulted in the acquisition of a large number of bottles, many of which had contained liquor without doubt. Horse-drawn vehicles with similar cargoes are a daily spectacle, as they also were during the O.T.A. regime.

The argument in this case is, we take it, that the liquor once contained in the Middlesex collection was consumed by motorists. Let us get down to figures again. This particular stretch of highway is on the much travelled tourist route between London and Detroit. During the past summer at least one million comers and sojourners, Canadian and American must have motored along it. A daily average of three-quarters of a bottle per mile, does not indicate that Western Ontario has become an arena of debauchery under the Liquor Control Act. Cases of persons driving cars under the influence of liquor have been exceedingly few in an area where the extreme vigilance of highway police has awakened official protests from various motor organizations.

Liquor Manufacture Federal Issue

THE attempt to make prohibition of manufacture of liquor a provincial issue is a political "wild cat" of a most undesirable character. Previous decisions of the Privy Council indicate that power to prohibit such manufacture lies wholly with the Federal administration. Every brewery and distillery in Canada operates under federal supervision with federal excise officers on the spot. It seems to be the hope of those who have dragged this phase of the liquor question into the Ontario campaign,—assuming that they are sincere,—that skilled lawyers can frame a stated case in such a way that it may be possible to wrest this prerogative away from the Dominion government,—but this as a fragile hope indeed.

The federal government at present derives an enormous revenue from taxation on the manufacture of liquor,—much greater than any profits the provinces derive from government sale of such commodities. It will certainly take a hand and a very firm hand in any litigation that may arise seeking to diminish its rights. Even though such an application could succeed, it would create eternal confusion highly detrimental to the cause of true temperance. If manufacture of liquor is ever prohibited in this country it must be by federal action. Closing of Ontario breweries

and distilleries would at once create the opportunity and temptation for establishments in other provinces to smuggle liquor into Ontario. Ontario without wrecking herself financially could no more stop the traffic than the United States can stop liquor smuggling.

Worse still the moonshine liquor industry would arise in alarming proportions in rural districts just as it has in the rural districts in the United States. Even before prohibition the United States government found it impossible to check the moonshine traffic in the mountainous regions of Kentucky and Tennessee. Of recent years the practice has spread to many sections and even a wholesale campaign of authorized homicide has brought no results. For this reason alone it is quite unlikely that the Dominion Government, clothed though it be with power to prohibit manufacture will ever do so; and it is certain that Ontario if empowered with similar rights would find the task of enforcement utterly impossible and productive of anarchy. The Ontario election campaign should be fought out on real issues, not a vicious political wild cat of this kind.

A Work Worth While

THE work that is being done by the Junior Vocational School, on Jarvis Street, Toronto, is not anything like as well known as it deserves to be, notwithstanding the warm interest that Premier Ferguson has always evinced in it. The purpose of the institution in question is to give educational help to boys who, for any special reason, have come to occupy the position that is commonly spoken of as "under privileged." These boys are taken hold of by skilled and sympathetic teachers and trained for trades for which they may exhibit aptitudes, and the results, on the whole, are of the most encouraging—indeed, of the most surprisingly encouraging—kind.

In the nature of things the boys attending the school come from all quarters of the city, and, as many of them come from poor homes, the question of car-fares and lunches is one of importance to many of them. Last year over \$400 was expended on car-fares and free lunches—mainly for the farmer—for boys whose parents could not afford to defray these expenditures, and the sum required for these purposes will, it is estimated, be considerably larger this school year. As a fact, there are over twenty boys on the waiting list whom the school is unable to admit by reason of the lack of funds to provide the car-fares to get them to school.

This is a matter to which attention should be drawn. In various directions, the Optimists' Club has done a good deal to help on the work of the Junior Vocational School, but, as we have said, that work is not as well known as it deserves to be. As regards this matter of car-fares, it is likely that, if this were brought to the notice of one or more of the chapters of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, they would be ready to do something, with that public spirit so characteristic of their organization. To transform boys that, unassisted, would be liabilities to Canada into genuine assets to the nation is to do a truly Imperial work.

Nova Scotia's Referendum

WRITING a couple of weeks ago we spoke of the association that is doing such good work in combating the fallacies (to speak politely) of the Prohibitionists, in Nova Scotia, as a "Moderation League." As a matter of fact, though the difference in nomenclature is one of form rather than of substance, we should have called it the "Temperance Reform Association," such being its official designation and one which embodies its real purpose even better than the other.

This organization is fortunate in having enlisted the enthusiastic support of many of the most highly-respected and influential elements in the province, and it is "carrying the war into Africa" with a vim and energy that augur well for the success of that type of citizenship that believes in minding its own business and not poking its nose into other people's fashioning and conduct of their lives in matters sumptuary. It is the state of mind behind the Prohibitionist attitude—the assumption of right to dictate to others in matters that are primarily of individual concern—that, materially and rightly, arouses the ire of those who believe that each one of us is entitled in such a sphere, to be master of his own fate and captain of his own soul. The unreasonable "You shan't!" attitude never got any person very far yet in life—and, in the ultimate, it will never get any province (or any country) that persists in it very far, either. Always and everywhere, it is the forbidding of fruit that lends to the apples and the grapes and the peaches of life a large part of their enchantment. Those who think otherwise have read history with distorted vision or with biased mind.

Anywhere in Nova Scotia, the fight is on—from Cape North to Cape Sable. And, while we are well aware of the subterranean argument that proximity to the broad Atlantic renders alcoholic refreshment almost as easy to obtain, and possibly at cheaper rates, than any system of Government Control, yet this, apart from its utter and essential unworthiness, evades the real point at issue in the whole controversy—the right of a self-respecting person, without fear and without deception, either of himself or of others, to decide his social habits.

Mr. J. H. Winfield is the president of the Nova Scotia Temperance Reform Association, Mr. W. H. Covert, K.C., vice-president, and Colonel J. L. MacKinnon, secretary. An outstanding feature in the campaign which it is putting up is the way in which prominent clergymen in the province have come forward in denunciation of Prohibition and the evils it has brought in its train, while other speakers have pointed to the way in which Prohibition has hampered the economic progress and prosperity of Nova Scotia, as compared with other provinces where Government Control obtains. In this connection it is significant to note that the number of foreign automobiles visiting New Brunswick is many times that of those visiting Nova Scotia, from which it appears evident that tourist traffic does not thrive in a Prohibitionist atmosphere.

Vignettes of the Varied West

By Hector Charlesworth

THE rain clouds so welcome to British Columbians had produced an early twilight as our steamer rounded Stanley Park at Vancouver and presently we hastened across from the C. P. R. docks to the station to catch a train for the Okanagan district on the Kettle Valley Railway, which is operated by the C. P. R. The route is much nearer to the American boundary than the main line. It follows the Fraser River as far as Hope and then zig-zags through the mountains to the fruit and mineral districts which lie in the southwest corner of British Columbia. I had heard much of the hair-raising character of some of the sections on the Kettle Valley line, but I experienced no terrors for the good reason that I was sound asleep during most of the journey—and it was very dark outside anyway. I was only going as far as Penticton at the foot of Lake Okanagan and I was later told that the more sensational aspects of the Kettle Valley route lie between Penticton and Nelson. Nevertheless I awakened up once in the night and found that we were running high up on a mountain side and that a watery moon was looking down on what seemed to be a great cavernous valley filled with clouds. But this may have been a mere optical effect of moonlight and mist. When I was fairly awake and dressing I found that we were still on a mountain side; and I could see far below verdant stretches of orchard in regular lines with handsome farm houses,—all harmonious and pastoral though in part obscured by rain. The very name of the station we stopped at before reaching Penticton was suggestive. It was "Fruitland" and from the map I learned that there was another nearby town known as "Peachland". The odor of peaches and plums and apricots was in the air as we crept down the mountain side to back into Penticton. There are few sights more lovely in cultivated nature than long rows of orchard trees seen from an eminence. In blossom time this district must be a dreamland of exquisite tints.

In the little station at Penticton I found everybody quite radiantly happy because it was pouring rain for the first time in many months. The hotel was nearby,—so near that passengers customarily walk there but in such weather ten yards walk would have meant a drenching. While I was asking about a conveyance, a familiar voice greeted me. A tall figure, clothed against the elements, turned out to be Carroll Aikin, who had been Director at Hart House Theatre last year, but who for nineteen summers has been a fruit farmer at Naramata eight miles north of Penticton. He had come to town on business in the early morning, (the arrival of the Vancouver train shortly after 7 a.m. makes all the ranchers and townsmen of the district early-risers), and for us he was in time to be a good Samaritan.

PENTICTON AND ITS ENVIRONS

Penticton if I mistake not will one day be one of the great tourist centres of British Columbia, and even now many motorists from Northwestern states have found it out; its terminal is both a railway station and a wharf where the C.P.R. operates a fleet of fine steamers to Okanagan Landing to connect with its branch line that reaches the main line at Sicamous, the northern gateway to the Okanagan Valley. The hotel faces on a tree shaded bathing beach from which on a sunny afternoon the children of the town can wade out in safe water for two or three hundred yards. The mountains that cluster about the town are not high but their rounded tops are remarkably harmonious in outline and blue in the distance. The main street bore evidence of prosperity in the quality of goods displayed in the shop windows and prowling about in the side streets with houses surrounded by gardens, many of which were half wild; I marvelled that vegetation could be so lush in a district in which rain is infrequent and which depends on irrigation that brings water brought from mountain reservoirs. The rain was indeed a boon; for I was told that in recent weeks it had been necessary to conserve water by shutting off the local services at five p.m. daily. Of course no one need go thirsty with a fresh water lake nearby, but the drought had shrunk the mountain streams and caused widespread alarm to both townsmen and ranchers. The story bed of a stream that runs through the town was absolutely dry. The storm I had brought with me averted anxiety for this year at any rate. Toward noon I learned that a mountain thunder storm is really like. The elements ceased to be mild and got down to business with a terrific inundation; and then, in half an hour, the sky was as blue and sunny as though it had never known a cloud with the mountains in clear outline against it. Before the rain ceased the daily train from Nelson and Grand Forks had come in and the children of the town flocked up to its windows selling great crimson peaches out of the back door gardens at prices which to a city dweller seemed exceedingly cheap. The factor of all

the Okanagan fruit products is phenomenally fine, and a fresh picked apricot was a new sensation to me.

Okanagan Lake is unique in that it must be at least 100 miles long and at few points more than a mile wide. It has no outlets; and is largely regulated by evaporation. When the water rises higher than the normal level there is an overflow known as Okanagan Falls which carries the surplus down a mountain valley. To the south is the Okanagan Indian Reserve lying along the shores of what the old-timers call Dog Lake, but which has a more dignified name in keeping with its loveliness,—Shaha Lake I think, though I am uncertain about the spelling. With Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Aikin I drove along the shore of this lake on a fine Government highway which runs to a soldier settlement near the American boundary, famous for its melons. This highway because of the peculiar topography of the region is a continuous series of sharp curves, and motorists observe caution, because a collision would send one car or both down a fifty foot precipice into the lake. I remarked that this was no place to drive at night; but was informed that in darkness—the highway is safer because the head-lights of approaching cars make their coming known in advance. In the afternoon sun the blue waters of Dog Lake were iridescent with jewels. On both lakes the orchard lands lie along the lower slopes of the mountain sides. Above are stretches of Douglas fir, with red trunks and magnificent plumes. In this section, which has never known the lumberman's axe, the trees space themselves widely and there is no dense underbrush; so that the round topped mountains are continuous parkland with wide sunlit aisles beneath overhanging boughs among which a horseman may ride for miles without obstruction.

Later we turned back to Mr. Aikin's ranch at Naramata. He was practically the first fruit farmer to enter that particular district; and there in addition to producing many thousand boxes of fruit for export, he writes his plays and essays, and directs the little theatre, headquarters of the Orchard Players famous in western Canada. On the road to Naramata we picked up two Vancouver ladies in overalls who had come to the Okanagan country for the fruit-picking season and also to drink in beauty and health. Mr. Aikin is the only individual known to fame who supports a theatre on his own farm, and his company was originally recruited from fruit pickers. The playhouse is located above a big fruit shed amidst a sea of apple trees; and from its entrance at the top of a flight of steps it commands what is probably a more beautiful view than can be seen from any playhouse in the world. At your feet is a great carpet of trees, laden with fruit when I saw it; and with blossoms in spring; beyond was the sunny lake and beyond that again, blue mountain vistas stretching far into the distance. In moonlight the panorama must be equally glorious. The theatre which seats a hundred spectators has not only an excellent lighting and technical equipment but is open at the side so that playgoers can gaze faraway into a land of dreams.

Mr. Aikin is not making use of his theatre this year but intends in future to make it headquarters of an experiment in presenting classic drama to the schools of British Columbia similar to his gratifying work in the high schools of Ontario last spring. Assuredly in his home surroundings he has found something as near to paradise as a man could wish.

THE QUEST OF THE "OGOPOGO"

The steamer trip from Penticton to Okanagan Landing was another glorious experience. We went on board at night and slept sweetly to a serenade of water lapping against the sides of the vessel. The sun had risen shortly before we got under way the next morning and the sweet chill air from the mountains gave a wonderful sense of exhilaration. The rain, so welcome to the natives, had brought good luck to us also; for the ship's officers told me that on recent mornings smoke had been so dense that it was impossible to see across the lake. On this morning the atmosphere was clear as crystal. The journey to Okanagan Landing lasts six or seven hours because many fruit shipping villages are visited for cargo. The orchards and homesteads lay in terraces along the shore and on an occasional stretch of sloping meadow cattle were grazing; gold and green and blue were the prevailing tones.

The most important town on Lake Okanagan is Kelowna which has a park, and an aquatic course with grand stand along its waterfront. In the bad old days when land sharks infested the west a friend of mine,—a young Englishman,—bought land in Kelowna and when he came out to inspect his property discovered it to be entirely under water; so that I was able to report to him when I returned East that I had been over his estate. However Kelowna

to-day is on a sound footing and as seen from the water a lively business centre.

Throughout the journey on Okanagan Lake I kept my eyes open for the "Ogopogo" a fabulous marine monster which certain persons claim to have seen this summer and which has been enjoying a good deal of publicity in the British Columbia press. My vigilance was not rewarded; and in truth most of the stories of those who profess to believe in the "Ogopogo" credit it with nocturnal rather than diurnal appearances. There is an old Indian legend relating to this monster from which the name is derived. Kelowna folk claim that the "Ogopogo" likes their neighborhood but Penticton residents are equally emphatic that he visits their waters. Accounts differ as to his aspect and I suspect that sometimes a dog who has ventured in for an evening swim has passed for this fabulous beast. Several observers claim that he has a head like a porpoise or a sea lion. But these animals like to disport themselves in sunlight. Apparently the "Ogopogo" avoids the steamers which ply the narrow lake daily for mariners have not seen him. The most detailed description by a party of motorists which claims to have tried to keep up with him after sighting him from the shore, credits him with great length and a head like a dragon. When he swims a series of low arches made by his python like body are visible above the water. All of which is interesting if true; but I am not entirely convinced that there is an "Ogopogo" at all.



VIKING SHIP IN THE THAMES AT WESTMINSTER

The Viking ship, Rold Amundsen, on a voyage round the world, is seen lying off the Houses of Parliament at Westminster. The boat is a replica of the Viking vessels trading in the Thames centuries ago. The Rold Amundsen has a crew of six.

VERNON AND SICAMOUS

From Okanagan landing the C.P.R. runs through Vernon, Enderby and Armstrong in a beautiful farming and lumbering country. It was a Saturday afternoon when I saw them and all were lively. I spent two hours prowling around Vernon, the judicial centre of the district and ventured into its court-house, built on an eminence in the classic style. I had its purlieus to myself and on reading the life histories of recent applicants for naturalization posted in the hallway was intrigued by the variety of nationalities that have been attracted to a part of Canada until recently almost exclusively English. There was a Jap who had joined the British navy in Bombay during the great war and had worked all over Canada later; there was a German ranch foreman—a Czecho-Slovakian, a Roumanian and a considerable number of Americans from the corn belt. Vernon is one of the old towns of the Yale-Cariboo country. Its main street is the most attractive I have seen in any small town of Canada with umbrageous, shade trees, fine hotels and bank buildings and the largest Hudson Bay Company store in the British Columbia inland. An indication of the nature of the life of this varied ranching country was provided by signs on the doors of this fine department store "Dogs Outside". There were indeed plenty of dogs outside, following sun burned masters who wore wide Stetson hats. On the sidewalks were many women young and old enjoying their weekly trip to town and the chance of a gossip with neighbors of the district.

Evidently some lady who is no better than she ought to be was a subject of discussion, for as I passed one group I heard a veteran ranch woman say "That's not the whole of it! She can make her husband think the moon is made of green cheese when it suits her!". I could not help wondering what this highly plausible damsel had been up to. On the local war memorial I counted the names of 146 lads from the Vernon district who had died in the great war, so it is certain that this ranching community "did its bit".

As we moved on toward Sicamous I was shown near Vernon a great ranch of many thousand acres operated by Belgian capital and employing a large staff, from which a great grain harvest has been reaped this year. The most northerly body of water in the Okanagan Valley is Mara Lake, wonderfully picturesque, with the same abundance of wild ducks that one notes on the sloughs of the prairies. On the westerly side a mountain comes right down into the lake, and the train skirts along a narrow road-bed between water and rock,—very fascinating in the long shadows of waning afternoon. Presently we swung around a curve in the mountain side and were at Sicamous, where the station and hotel are perched on a ledge of rock above the waters of Shuswap Lake.

Countless travellers crossing the continent have noted the picturesqueness of Sicamous and its curious name. There is a tale that an early Scottish adventurer encountered an enormous moose there and in relating the experience afterward declared that it was "sic a moose" as had never been seen before. But it would appear that the early builders of the C.P.R. accepted the Indian name for the neigh-

borhood before they found out that "sicamous" signified "mosquito". The mosquitoes of the neighborhood are famous but it must have been an off year for they did not touch, taste or handle me, nor did I see or hear one, the carefully screened windows of Hotel Sicamous were the only indication of an enemy in the land. The surroundings are enthralling with vistas of lake and mountain and here the internationally famous water colorist, J. G. Collings makes his home. Below my window wild duck with brown heads, and otherwise clothed in soft grey plumage, were swimming about and in the night as I looked out on the moonlit waters of Shuswap Lake I saw them sleeping with heads tucked under their wings. Despite the fact that transcontinental trains come through at certain hours of the day, Sicamous is an abode of peace with enchantment all its own.

The Lady of the Bath

By ROGER B. PRIESTMAN

THE pictures we see as we ride to and fro in the street cars, amuse and intrigue. Set out in a quite indiscriminate row, They help to dispel our fatigue. The family party who solemnly stand, Arrayed in their underwear seem A trifle pathetic; but isn't it grand, To gaze on that brick of ice cream? The calf on the leg that the garters adorn, Is shapely — unusually so. We pass by the hoof of the man with a corn, We find it a trifle de trop. How fondly we dwell on the ginger ale ads, With thoughts reminiscently kind, Of nights we foregathered with some of the lads, And mixed it with — well never mind! The gentleman clutching the small of his back, And hobbling off with a cane, Has no life insurance at sixty, Alack! Quite frankly he gives us a pain. There's a fellow with candles just opening his gate, His kids rushing down the front path; But always at last will our eyes gravitate, To the damsel who's having her bath. Immersed in a beautiful porcelain tub, Alluring and smiling with hope; Her posture denotes she proposes to rub Her delicate person with soap. We used to imagine her love might be won, With fervent entreaties and prayers. We've tried, and admit that it cannot be done. 'Tis only for soap that she cares. Has ever more ravishing maiden been seen? The figure and form of a Venus! But always it seems as we gaze on our queen, That darned cake of soap comes between us.

Tommy (after the first dose of medicine left by doctor, —"Are you quite sure mother, that Dr. Briggs is the best man on numps?"—Humorist (London).



A FRUIT FARM IN THE OKANAGAN VALLEY, NEAR PENTICTON

On the right is seen the famous Kettle Valley Railway, a subsidiary of the C.P.R., and Okanagan Lake in the distance.

—Photo by courtesy of Canadian Pacific Railway.

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Confer on Imperial Odds and Ends

By A. R. Randall-Jones

ON THE 8th October there will assemble in London what may not inappropriately be styled a "sort of" an Imperial Conference. Its ostensible purpose is to clarify and elucidate certain matters which, as being largely of a technical and legal, or semi-legal, character were left unclarified and unelucidated by the Imperial Conference of 1926.

Opinions seem likely to differ until the end of time as to the nature and magnitude of the changes wrought by the Imperial Conference of 1926 in the status of the British Dominions. According to Premier Bruce, of Australia, "nothing really new in the status of the British Dominions" resulted from that conference. Premier King, on the other hand, speaking *ore rotundo*, has declared his belief that its work "will take its place in history by the side of those great charters which have stood, in one form or another, for a larger freedom." When doctors of such eminence differ, who shall decide?

But, whether little better than a nullity, according to Premier Bruce, who declares that "the rights now enjoyed have existed ever since the termination of the war," or a "great charter," of the kind visualized by Premier King, the Imperial Conference left certain "hang-overs," so to speak, for a future meeting to clear up. That meeting is now to take place in London. But, whereas it was originally intended that it should be one of legal and constitutional experts representative of Great Britain and the various self-governing Dominions, that intention has now been radically modified, if not abandoned, and the respective governments interested will each be represented by one or more of their members.

This is a change of plan that has this significance about it—that it is likely to mean that deliberations will be more largely of a political, than of a legal and constitutional, character. This is a matter of great importance when one regards the nature of the subjects that are to come forward for deliberation, as to which a word or two will be said presently.

Nor, if the report is true that this change of plan has been adopted at the instance of the South African and Irish Free State Governments, can that further fact be regarded as one devoid of significance. Naturally a good deal more of what transpired at the 1926 Imperial Conference is known today than it was on the morrow of its being held; and it can be said with certainty that the attitude of the representatives of the two governments named was one of general opposition to direct links between their own Dominions and the Imperial Government.

For example, with respect to appeals to the Privy Council, Mr. Denis Gwynn's recent book, "The Irish Free State," gives us a little interesting history of what took place in regard to the Irish delegates' purpose of "a definite demand to have all such appeals abolished thenceforward." "Considerable support" for such a demand was, we read, "obtained in advance, but the Irish delegates encountered an unexpected opposition among the Canadian delegates, whose unqualified support they had counted upon. The French Canadians have always realized that the right of appeal to the Privy Council was a very important guarantee of their own rights in any conflict with other provinces in the Dominion of Canada; and they rallied at once against any proposal which would deprive them of the constitutional safeguard," while the Australian and New Zealand delegates opposed the proposal, as was to be expected.

The question of Privy Council appeals will not be among the subjects for deliberation at the forthcoming London meeting. But the foregoing gives a good indication of how the delegates from the Irish Free State and South Africa are likely to approach the subjects that are to be deliberated in an atmosphere all too likely to be charged with political feeling and influences, rather than one of legal and constitutional detachment. In any such atmosphere it is "as plain as the Old Hill of Howth" that what was originally intended to be a supplementary or auxiliary conference may easily take on a more momentous character than the main conference of 1926 itself.

THE Imperial Conference in the year named stated, through the medium of its Inter-Empire Relations Committee's report, that "Every self-governing member of the Empire is now the master of its own destiny. Equality of status, so far as Great Britain and the Dominions are concerned, is thus the root principle governing our international relations," and that all the British Dominions are "autonomous countries within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate, the one to the other, in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

Now, it may be argued—as, in fact, it has been times without number—that this statement did not really widen the powers or heighten the status of the British overseas Dominions, as these had been affirmed and reaffirmed, on several occasions, both during and after the war, by

Premiers of Great Britain and of the Dominions themselves. But it emphasized these things and so invited exploration of the consequences that may flow from them. It is only fair to the Inter-Empire Relations Committee's report to say that, while effusive in grandiose verbiage and prolific in broad, if vague, statements of principle, it showed little alacrity, for the most part, in getting to grips with the consequences mentioned. On the contrary, it left them over, very largely, for discussion by the "experts."

To a good many people this looked to be like postponement of the inconvenient questions until the Greek Kalends, or like shelving an awkward domestic matter by appointing a Royal Commission to sit on it. But they were reckoning without their hosts, in South Africa, in the Irish Free State—and perhaps elsewhere. Very likely these "experts" may turn out to be, at least, expert politicians, some of them, at any rate, alert enough to respond to the mood that the exigencies of party politics may seem to render uppermost, in their countries, at the moment.

Yet these "hang-overs" from the 1926 Imperial Conference are concerned with the most delicate and difficult questions that fall within the ambit of inter-Imperial relations. It appears, according to the London "Times," that they will be dealt with by two separate committees.

One of these committees is to examine the existing restrictions on national, or Dominion, legislation, and the best way of carrying out, in practice, the principle that each Dominion shall be able to legislate extra-territorially in respect of internal order and good government. It will also study the principles embodied, or implied, in the Colonial Laws Validity Act of 1865, and the extent to which the provisions of that Act should be repealed, amended, or modified, in the light of the relations between the British Commonwealth of Nations, as defined in the report of the Committee on Inter-Empire Relations, referred to above, and which report was adopted by the 1926 Imperial Conference.

The other committee will examine the Merchant Shipping Acts, in the light of the changes in the status of the Dominions, since those laws were enacted, and in the interests of the improvement of practice.

THE Committee on Inter-Empire Relations had expressly disclaimed any attempt to lay down a constitution for the British Empire. But, to a certain extent, it seems to have "passed the buck" to the experts. The right of disallowance of Acts of Dominion Parliaments, which is one of the chief of "existing restrictions on national, or Dominion, legislation," has come to be regarded as obsolete and is certainly not one that would be invoked at this stage of the Empire's history. In the same way, the right of reservation of Dominion legislation, in certain circumstances, "for signification of his Majesty's pleasure," another technical "restriction on Dominion, or national, legislation," is one of theory and not of practice.

The discussion of the right of a Dominion to legislate extra-territorially is of considerable interest at this moment in view of the controversial aspects—controversial, that is to say, from a legal standpoint—of "rum-running" operations off the Canadian coast. For example, it may well involve the question of whether the three-mile limit from the coast-line is to be observed or not for the future.

Then the Colonial Laws Validity Act is to be reviewed, and such review will involve the discussion of the question of whether an Imperial statute, extending in its operation to a Dominion, will, or will not, override a Dominion statute, if the one is repugnant to the other. But, in reality, this matter is a good deal more complex than would appear from a bald statement of this kind, for, as Lord Parmoor, an eminent member of the present British Labor Government, pointed out with great force, a few months ago, in a considerable number of Dominion laws the interests of Great Britain herself are affected. It is possible that, for the future, uniformity of legislation, as between Great Britain and the Dominions, may be secured by the enactment of reciprocal statutes based on consultation and agreement.

The subject of merchant shipping legislation, which is to be examined by the second of the two committees to meet in London, is a most complex and involved one. At present, practically all the merchant shipping of the Empire is controlled by British law, and this fact was the source of a good deal of friction, as between Great Britain and Canada, about half a century ago, in the time of Sir Charles Tupper who played quite a spirited hand over the matters then in dispute.

As regards any changes in legal practice and usage that may be decided on at the forthcoming conference, it is obvious that these, to obtain constitutional sanction, will presumably have to be approved by the Parliaments of Great Britain and the Dominions. Moreover, for the most part, they will have to be initiated in the British Parliament at Westminster.

It has become traditional of recent years with British Governments to fall in with the Dominions' wishes as regards the finding of a solution for difficulties which, after all, are, very largely, the inevitable consequences of the development and progress of the Dominions, and there can be little reason to think that there will be any departure from this attitude on the part of the government now in office in Great Britain.

It is clear that the conference in London is going to deal with matters of the utmost practical constitutional importance, and naturally the attitude of the Canadian representatives, headed by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, the Minister of Justice, will be watched in this country with intense interest.

That the conference has about it certain possibilities that those who value the unity of the Empire and its growth and expansion, along the lines that have become traditional with it, cannot view without some apprehension is unquestionable. The Empire has shown a marvellous capacity for cohesion hitherto. But it is not impregnable. It has its heel of Achilles. There are powerful elements within it which look on it, at the best, with very lukewarm enthusiasm. Few men of influence in any of its countries talk absolute secession. But, should the winds of public sentiment shift and veer a little, there are those who would go that length.

Then there are those who wish to pursue the logic of the situation—constitutional changes, equality of status and the rest of it—all its full length. The coming conference will be a fine opportunity for them to demonstrate their zeal for writing things down in black and white, regardless of the fact that the Empire's growth has been possible, because it has been natural and unforced. It is the absence of definition that, to a great extent, has given to inter-Empire relations the flexibility, adaptability and elasticity that have marked them hitherto.

In the summoning of the present conference those who wish to poke and probe beneath the surface of the broad principle of equality of status, and who wish to see it applied in every possible direction, have the sort of chance for which they are always on the lookout. It is to be



HON. WALTER C. BUCKLE
Minister of Agriculture in the new Saskatchewan Government.

trusted that, on this occasion, it will be used with discretion and not with an ultra-argumentative zest for worrying the bone of complete logic to its last splinter. A great deal, of course, will depend on the purposes of the political delegates who will take part in the conference. But, in any case, the tendency to resort to formulae, instead of resting content with the broad declaration of equality of status, and seeking to resolve inter-Empire problems, as they arise, in its spirit, is one that is not without its serious and subtle dangers.

His Honor J. D. McGregor

BY P. W. LUCE

STAMPEDES and rodeos continue to be as popular as ever in Western Canada, in spite of the opposition shown towards these exhibitions by certain societies no doubt actuated by the best of motives. So long as the old-timers of the days of the open range continue to have a say in the matter, however, there is little danger of stampedes being abolished.

At the recent exhibition in Calgary, recognized as one of the most important stampedes on the continent, two lieutenant-governors and one former lieutenant-governor took part in the big parade, decked out in all the traditional trappings of the cowpuncher. The ex-governor was Dr. R. G. Brett, of Banff, and the others were Lt. Gov. Dr. Egbert, of Alberta, and Lt. Gov. J. D. McGregor, of Manitoba.

Speaking later in the day before a big audience, Lt. Gov. McGregor said:

"I have heard some criticism of the Stampede end of the show, but I hope the day will never come when Calgary will not have enough cattle and bucking horses and cowboys to put on an event of this kind. When I see those swaggering fellows in chaps and sombreros climbing up on the hurricane deck and matching their skill against the meanness of an orney cayuse, I would give a great deal to be able to trade places with them."

A flippant suggestion was made that a gubernatorial bucking contest might be arranged between Messrs. Brett, Egbert, and McGregor, but this was hastily negated.

"I'm not thinking so much of myself as of the horse that would have to stand up under me," smiled His Honor, letting his gaze rest for a moment on his Falstaffian proportions. "He'd need the size of a Percheron and the strength of a Clydesdale, and a horse with that combination could never be induced to buck. . . . You'll have to count me out and leave it to the two Alberta gentlemen, but I want a front seat when the show takes place."

Drs. Brett and Egbert, however, both declined the honor and the Stampede was deprived of what would most certainly have been one of its stellar attractions.



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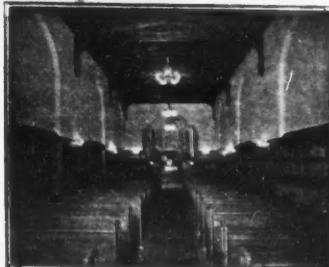
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"The Woman Taken in Adultery" by Lucas Cranach (1472-1553) a Bavarian painter and engraver who was an intimate friend of Luther and Melancthon and executed important portraits of both reformers. He also painted many subjects illustrating New Testament episodes. The above picture was recently acquired by the Canadian National Gallery at Ottawa.

Gossip of Lobby and Gallery

By E. C. Buchanan

Preparing for the Session

POLITICAL interest in Ottawa continues to bear on the possible course of the government in the matter of meeting the new United States tariff advances and it is regarded as significant that for the first time since it was created the Advisory Tariff Board has received instructions from the Minister of Finance for the investigation of the effect on the country's interests of certain of the Canadian tariff schedules. Hitherto, Mr. Robb never invoked the assistance of the board on his own initiative, but merely passed on to it requests for investigations from special interests. The inquiries conducted on private application have occupied the board up to the present but now the government has demanded inquiries on its own account. It is especially remarked that the schedules which the Minister of Finance has ordered surveyed in the matter of their effect on Canadian industry mostly apply to goods which are mainly imported from the United States. This move by Mr. Robb is associated in political opinion here with the necessity of the government's having something in the way of a policy for meeting the hostile United States tariff ready for the next session of parliament. Clearly it is not with a view to the lowering of tariff protection for Canadian industry that the inquiries have been ordered and the assumption is that the way is being prepared for some measures of "retaliation." Any increases that are made in the tariffs will not be called retaliatory, of course. Last session, politicians on both sides of the House of Commons disowned the word. Nevertheless, members and supporters of the low-tariff government recognize that some gesture of that character will be required at the coming session. Even some of the most determined anti-protectionists of the administration's western following have admitted their conviction that politically the prohibitory American tariffs cannot safely be ignored. It is still anticipated in Ottawa, as it was six months ago, that the next budget will include some considerable enlargement of the British preference and some increases in the general tariff schedules affecting the neighboring republic. If the Conservatives should condemn the offering as inadequate, as undoubtedly they will, the government will be able to advance the possibilities of the projected Empire trade conference as some excuse for its modesty.

Two More Sessions

IT SEEMS increasingly probable, too, that the government will have two more opportunities for attempting to satisfy public opinion in the matter of fiscal policy before giving an accounting to the country. Political observers in the Capital who are in close touch to the ministry appear to be strengthening in their conviction that an election will not be called till after a fifth session of the present parliament in 1931. A prediction to this effect was attributed recently to a member of the administration but he denied his responsibility for it. He did not deny, however, that the prediction was a reasonable one. This year's crop conditions in the West and the difficulty of pleasing everybody on a tariff policy for meeting the American attitude are thought to be sufficient to discourage an appeal to the people next year.

A St. Lawrence Conference

THE Prime Minister's promised effort to reach an amicable adjustment of the constitutional issue regarding federal and provincial jurisdiction and rights in the St. Lawrence River in connection with the deep waterway project was to have been made this week but has been called off on account of the Ontario elections. The reference of the issues to the Supreme Court last year having been a failure, Mr. King's hope is to secure a voluntary agreement with Messrs. Ferguson and Taschereau. A settlement of the issues is necessary before negotiations for an international undertaking with the United States could be carried on. No indication is present, however, that the government is desirous at the present time of resuming these negotiations and the attitude of the Republican Party in the United States in the matter of the tariff probably causes President Hoover to refrain from further overtures. In the meantime, though, progress is being made with the engineering problems involved in the project and it is learned that differences between federal and Ontario engineers are dissolving. It is expected that they will be able in a month or so to make a unanimous report to the governments at Ottawa and Toronto as to the manner in which the scheme should be carried out in the interests of Canada. They are proceeding, of course, on the lines of an international undertaking for canalization and power development. The conference between members of the federal and provincial governments probably will not now be held for a considerable period. President Taschereau be-

lieved it unwise to bring it on during an election in Ontario, evidently thinking of the possibility of political capital being made of anything that might be accomplished. Also, Mr. Lapointe, who is the Dominion government's chief authority on matters constitutional, can not be here to participate.

Curtailing Immigration

FOR those who believe that what Canada mostly requires is more population there will be little satisfaction in Mr. Forke's most recent announcement of immigration policy. He continues the course of complying with agrarian opposition to increasing land settlement and is placing further restrictions on immigration from so-called non-preferred countries under the "railways agreement." This year the number of these immigrants was restricted to a third of the previous year's influx and now the Minister of Immigration has decided on a further reduction of twenty-five per cent. The transportation companies at a conference in Ottawa protested against the wisdom of the policy but the Minister insisted on its acceptance. A couple of the western provincial governments had assured him that their requirements in agricultural labor would be met under the reduction. The assisted passage agreement with the British government, which expires this year, is to be renewed and the movement of partially trained British farm workers continued. During the last couple of sessions of parliament agrarian members have been outspoken in their condemnation of assisted immigration, admitting that their objection was on the ground of the increasing agricultural competition, and Mr. Forke seems himself to share this attitude.

His 102nd Birthday

THE oldest member of parliament, Hon. George Casimir Dessaulles, celebrated his one hundred and second birthday last week. He was born on December 29, 1827. Senator Dessaulles was elected to parliament in 1897 and ten years later was nominated to the Senate by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He was mayor of St. Hyacinthe for a quarter of a century. Up until last year he was in steady attendance in the Senate but his health has weakened in recent months.

The Changing Capital

UNDER the policy of the King government the physical appearance of the federal capital is rapidly changing. The improvements in the site of the old Russell House which converted it into a park are now completed, with the Federal District Commission Drive-way extended through it almost to the doors of the Chateau Laurier. Travellers entering Ottawa by motor car from the direction of the St. Lawrence now reach the centre of the city by this driveway. On the other side of Parliament Hill the new Confederation Block is going up and plans are being prepared for another building of similar character in the same vicinity. When these are completed the Hill will be flanked on either side by handsome structures in the French chateau style of architecture. Government offices are pretty widely scattered over the city in rented buildings, but when the new blocks now in course of construction or being planned are completed more greater concentration will be possible. Another government building that will be started next year is to house the government motion picture bureau. This branch of the public service is operating almost on a self-supporting basis with a steady demand for its products. It is found necessary, however, to enter the talking picture field and this requires a new plant and equipment. At present the pictures being distributed by the government have to be sent to New York to have the sound features added. In addition to what the government is doing, other extensive improvements are being planned for the vicinity of the Hill. Two or three buildings to house diplomatic offices are to go up on Wellington Street near the Rideau Club.


Renewing Resolutions

A NUMBER of familiar private members' resolutions are going back on the order paper of the House of Commons for next session, the clerk having already been asked to restore them. Miss MacPhail will propose that for every hundred dollars the country spends for war purposes one dollar should be spent on promoting peace through the establishment of peace propaganda professorships in universities. Mr. Jelliffe will again ask the Commons to resolve that the defeat of a ministerial measure should not necessarily involve the resignation of the ministry. Mr. Speakman will ask for the establishment of a system of short-term credits for farmers. Mr. Lucas filed notice of motion raising the old idea of having the rules of the Commons changed so that financial estimates may be considered by special committees. Nothing new has so far been filed except a resolution proposing federal grants for provincial health units.

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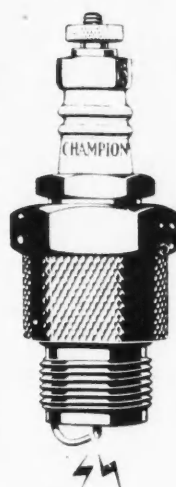
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A C A N A D I A N - M A D E P R O D U C T



CENTENARY TRIBUTE TO GREAT BRITISH TEMPERANCE REFORMER
Mr. Lief Jones, M.P., laying a wreath on the statue on the Embankment Gardens of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the famous British temperance reformer in commemoration of the centenary of his birth.

nation of the ministry. Mr. Speakman will ask for the establishment of a system of short-term credits for farmers. Mr. Lucas filed notice of motion raising the old idea of having the rules of the Commons changed so that financial estimates may be considered by special committees. Nothing new has so far been filed except a resolution proposing federal grants for provincial health units.

Mr. Justice Mignault Retires

HAVING reached the statutory age limit of seventy-five years, Mr. Justice Mignault has retired from the Supreme Court of Canada. His retirement was made the occasion for feeling tributes from members of the bench and bar. He was a member of the judiciary for eleven years. At the instance of the Minister of Justice the law requiring retirement at seventy-five was placed on the statute books a couple of years ago. Some of the most distinguished lawyers in the House objected to the limit of age, holding that many men were fully qualified for service long after that age, but their objections were not sustained. A successor to the retired justice is not to be appointed till Mr. Lapointe returns from England, where he is engaged with questions of Dominion status raised at the last Empire Conference.

The suggestion of Commander Bellairs, M. P., that, in the interests of economy, one Cabinet Minister might undertake two or more portfolios, might have appealed more to the Duke of Wellington than it seems to have done to Mr. Baldwin. The Duke anticipated Mussolini in the Poo-Bah business—but only for a limited time. When, in 1834, William IV, suddenly parted with his Whig Ministers, Sir Robert Peel, who was to form a new Ministry, was in Rome, and it was four weeks before the King's message reached him and he was able to reach home. In the meantime Wellington carried on. Actually he held only the offices of First Lord of the Treasury and Home Secretary, but any one of the Secretaries of State can perform the duties of any other, or of them all. The Duke undertook to perform them all, and for a brief, and in no way disastrous, period, was a Cabinet in himself.

According to the Wickersham plan, Prohibition is to be enforced by a simple division of labor. The national Government will keep liquor out of the States and the States will keep it out of the citizens. *New Yorker.*

The fruit-fly quarantine, we are told, has just about stopped rum-running from Florida. We felt sure from the first that this thing would have serious consequences.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

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EARLY HISTORICAL SITE DEDICATED

On September 21st, Hon. Hugh H. MacLean, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick unveiled a monument marking the site of Fort Jemseg on the St. John River, fifty miles from its mouth at St. John, N.B. The fort was built by the British in 1689; ceded to the French in 1667; captured by a Dutch expedition from New Amsterdam (New York) in 1674; ceded back to the French in 1680, and abandoned by them in 1692. On top of the monument is an old cannon ball found on the site.

The Bush Fire

By Jessie E. McEwen

THE fire was coming. Young Albert Johnson had been to the top of High Hill and said that it was belching along like a huge engine. It was heavy and black and it was coming in one great thick mass, with no break in its grim wall.

"The fire is coming", Albert Johnson said it first; Granter Luxton said it next, with a direful shake of his old head and an angry pounding of his knotted cane. Mother Hunter waited the message pitifully to the Widow Simpson and soon everyone knew it and everyone was saying it to everyone else and everyone was standing in the village street, wondering what to do.

The fire was coming. The little children gripped their mothers' skirts and the mothers held their babies close in their arms. The old grandmother tried to look brave and to say that "it" had often been as close before. The fathers slipped away quietly, one by one, to harness their horses and to draw out their wagons from the sheds. The grandfathers drew into a little circle by themselves and talked softly and very slowly as if they were weighing each word with care. They nodded their heads many, many times and they stared thoughtfully toward High Hill.

Then suddenly the village street was empty. There was no sound of voices; everything was still. The smoke came up over High Hill, at first in a flimsy cloud, then it gathered force and hung like a menacing shroud over the village.

Then—every door in the village seemed to open at once. Men strode out boldly as if going to battle, armed with shovels and axes. Women followed them, carrying great piles of quilts and after them came boys and girls dragging tubs and carrying pails and dishes.

"It will never get across the river", one man shouted hopefully to another but the other shook his head despairingly and led the way to the bridge.

"It's safer to dig another trench," he said stoically and apparently everyone agreed with him for sons, fathers and grandfathers, followed him. One man alone rode on a horse. His head was swathed in a huge towel from which water dripped in a little stream. He had a mask of black leather on his face and, as he rode over the bridge, he leaned forward and whispered to his horse.

"There goes Jimmy Johnson on his horse to find out just exactly how close it is," the women said to each other and with that they left off talking and started to work.

They laid down their quilts on the steps of their houses and they took the pails from the boys and girls and went to the river to fill them. One pail was emptied into a tub, another, another, another—tubs, boilers, churns, sap buckets, soap kettles, indeed, it almost seemed as if the very egg-cups were filled with water.

And then there was nothing to do but to sit and wait and wonder; to wait for the first spark to take fire on the grass or on a roof, and to wonder how the gallant trench-diggers were succeeding. Was the smoke smothering them? Could they cut the brush away so as to be able to dig? Were they thirsty? Had they little "spark bites" all over their hands and faces?

So they waited, the women and the children, talking and laughing sometimes in queer high-pitched voices and thinking. They took their turns in walking up and down the village street and in going up on the ladders to see that "all was well" with the houses close to the river. Occasionally one woman would slip away very quietly and would be gone for ten, maybe fifteen minutes. When she returned, her eyes would be red and maybe her lips would be quivering. But no one ever asked her where she had been for everyone knew. She had been to the house to slip some dear treasure into a worn suitcase.

And thus the day went on and, as the long quarter-hours grew into longer half-hours and finally into hours, the suspense died away. The women talked more quietly and steadily. The children dared to play in little groups by themselves and, as the smoke grew heavier and heavier, the women, quite openly, carried their suitcases out of their houses to the wagons, left in readiness.

The first sparks came. They came in a dense cloud of smoke and they set fire with lightning rapidity. A wet quilt was flung on to the roof of one house, another was spread on to a picket fence, another was wrapped about the body of a frightened child.

All in a moment, everyone was working. Pails were emptied and as quickly they were filled again; quilts, dotted brown from tiny spark-burns, were drawn from roofs and flung back on again. So they worked on and on and on, never stopping, never thinking of anything but to defeat the persistency of the sparks. They may have been weary; their backs may have ached from constant bending

and climbing, but they did not know. They knew only that they were fighting a bitter battle and that, far back in the woods, their men were struggling with a greater foe.

For a moment the cloud of dense smoke lifted a little. The showers of sparks grew less frequent; they could pause.

*

A man came over the bridge. He staggered wearily as he came down the hill into the village. His face was black with smoke and his eyes had sore red rims about them. Another man came, another and another. They slipped into their houses without any word of greeting or reassurance and, after the women had told the children to fill the pails again and, after they had told the older boys and girls to keep guard for awhile, they followed them.

At last a rider came over the bridge. The towel on his head was black; his shoulders slumped; his horse stumbled as if it were blinded. The children paused to watch him dismount and take the saddle from his horse. They came close and looked at the brutal burns on the horse's haunches and they whispered amongst themselves as they saw burns on Jimmy Johnson's hands, and on his shoulders. But no one said a word. He led the horse to the stable and soon the children went to their homes.

As quickly as the menace of fire had loomed over them, it had disappeared. A change in the wind, a change so imperceptible that not even the experienced grandmothers had felt it come—and the fire was beaten back on to itself. And the villagers, for a time at least, were free from its terrors.

Sir Paul Pindar, merchant and diplomatist, was born in 1565 or 1566 at Wellingborough, Northamptonshire. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to a London merchant, who sent him off to Venice the following year as his agent. Pindar remained in Italy for the next fifteen years, trading for his master and himself, and gathered a considerable fortune. He then became in turn Consul for the English merchants at Aleppo and ambassador to Turkey. He was back in England in 1623, having brought with him a considerable store of jewels. His "great diamond" was estimated to be worth £35,000, but he sold it to Charles I for £18,000. The King however, deferred payment and the diamond was later pawned in Holland for £5,000. Pindar had granted to him the Alum farm at a rental of £11,000 and also became a farmer of the customs. He lent large sums to the King, noblemen and the Exchequer, the greater part of them never being recovered. The difficulty of recovering his estate and paying off his debts and legacies caused his executor to commit suicide. He died unmarried in 1650, and was buried at St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate. The beautiful carved token front of the house he built in Bishopsgate Street, is preserved at the South Kensington Museum.



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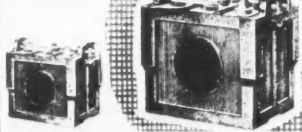
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AT THE THEATRE

Wings Over Europe

THOSE who are constantly prating about the degeneracy of the modern theatre have had their answer on several occasions of late, but in no instance more completely than in the New York Theatre Guild's production of "Wings Over Europe" at the Princess Theatre this week. No more salient attempt to present intellectual ideas through medium of drama has been seen in our time—and it is an experiment that would have been deemed utterly preposterous by the theatrical managers of the 19th century. A few years ago if anyone had considered using the implications of the Einstein theory of relativity as a dramatic theme he would have been deemed a madman. "Wings Over Europe" concerns itself with a thesis equally, if not more, abstruse—the future possibilities of atomic energy. How far is the modern experimental theatre prepared to go, one wonders. As far as it likes. "Wings Over Europe" is a magnificent gesture, because in its very being it is an assertion that persons of intellectual interests have rights in the theatre as well as the devotees of crude and jejune emotion. There are those who will assert that this remarkable satire is not a play at all. But the truth is that anything in dramatic form which can hold a playgoer in absorbed concentration of its ideas for two hours and a half, as "Wings Over Europe" certainly held me—is assuredly a play.

The chief author of this drama is Robert Nichols, a young English poet fairly well known in Canadian literary circles. He lectured here on his coming and goings to Japan where he was for a time a professor of literature in the University of Tokyo. He is a man of socialistic views who was at one time on the staff of the London Morning Herald, organ of the British labor party. His collaborator in fitting "Wings Over Europe" for the stage was Maurice Browne, a master of theatrical technique who directed the original production of "Journey's End" and who (I assume) was responsible for the finesse which has made this abstruse satire so remarkably effective in a theatrical sense.

The "atom" is to-day a subject of profound speculation and research among hundreds of chemists, physicists and philosophers. In its Greek derivation the name signifies something that cannot be cut or is in other words indivisible—the smallest possible particle which is believed to enter into the constitution of matter; and in the ultimate sense the source of all energy. Most present day investigators regard with the proudest reverence the famous Scottish physicist, James Clark Maxwell, who died in 1879, still under 50, and whose book, "Matter and Motion," has profoundly influenced modern thought. Followers of Clark Maxwell, whose name recurs frequently in this play, hold that the secret of atomic energy is not unattainable by human science and that once attained it will give mankind mastery of mind over matter, with incalculable consequences to the human race.

"Wings Over Europe," of which the title is named as "To-morrow morning," is a mordant social satire based on the assumption that the young scientific genius, Francis Lightfoot, has mastered this great secret and is thus in a way to become the most powerful being in the world: the most powerful being in the world has ever known. Indeed, in his own estimation he is equal with the Creator himself, but in addition to being most marvellously precocious and intuitive of scientists, he is also an altruist. He has another hero beside Clark Maxwell, Shelley, the poet of human perfection. At last in himself is realized Swinburne's couplet:

Glory to man in the Highest
For Man is the Master of Things.

Lightfoot believes himself a modern Prometheus, but proposes that the new powers he is bringing to mankind, not the least of which is the transmutation of matter (dream of the old alchemists), the infinite command of the forces of both creation and destruction shall be used for the benefit of the race; shall lift mankind above all the cares and obligations which hamper the freedom of the human spirit. Good and evil are not: existing values shall disappear. All shall disappear as in the twinkling of an eye; and this change shall be immediate if he wills it. The slow processes of God, covering illimitable wastes of years, are to be abolished.

The superb mordancy of Mr. Nichols' satire becomes apparent when this youth conceives the idea of approaching the British government, of which his uncle is the venerated Prime Minister, with the offer of his secret for the use of mankind. The action of the play throughout, takes place in the cabinet room at 10 Downing Street and the senior members of



MARY HOLDER
Of the Stratford-Upon-Avon Festival
Company which opens a two weeks'
engagement at the Princess Theatre
next week.

the cabinet are never absent from the scene. The great men of England are at first incredulous, but at last convinced by the young man's ardor and sincerity. But once he has convinced them he finds that these men of affairs are by no means agreeable to the destruction of human society as they know it; and have small desire to see all that they have stood for in life nullified. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, for instance, who believes in the gold basis and a personal God, is appalled at the thought that both are to be abolished. They resolve that Lightfoot must destroy his formula or be put out of harm's way. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, a man of great intellect (there is a suggestion of the late Lord Haldane in this role) and a friend of Einstein, is not less determined on this point that colleagues of less profound mentality.

Vexed at the objections of a group of men whom he regards as a pack of garrulous old women, unfit for power and unilluminated in mind, Lightfoot threatens them all with destruction; even with the destruction of England itself. They are convinced that he is well able to carry out his threat and the scene in the last act, when the mental reactions awakened by the prospect of death bring out the secret emotions of all twelve statesmen, is one of the most remarkable episodes that any dramatist ever conceived. The man who saves the situation is the masterful and brutal Minister of War who has not fought his way single-handed out of a German trap in the war, for nothing. The final tragedy effected by a shot from his revolver, is intensely graphic. The thwarted boy dies muttering what sounds like an incantation but is really Clark Maxwell's formula of light. It is a pity that the play fails to end there. There follows a clap

trap finale in which it is declared that other scientists have placed the great secret in the hands of the League of Nations and all the world must bow to its will.

This brief descent to pathos and clap-trap does not disguise that Robert Nichols, who conceived this play, is a genius and a true poet. The writing is splendid, especially in the bitter, impassioned speeches of the boy, and the satirical characterizations remarkable for grim humor. One of the happiest touches is that in which a cockney socialist is brought in to give his views to the Ministers and finds all his convictions melting away in the presence of one who is a sporting earl, and has won the Derby.

The presentation by the New York Theatre Guild is of the highest distinction, comprising actors of long experience and distinctive personalities. The chief burden necessarily falls on Alexander Kirkland, the young actor who plays Lightfoot. He was last seen here in a very small role in "Cradle Song" and has since developed into an artist of amazing promise, with the requisite fire, emotion and eloquence to make Lightfoot absolutely convincing. The distinction and pungency of Ernest Lawford's acting as the Prime Minister is also most memorable. A very impressive performance is that of a young European actor, Morris Carnovsky, who plays the intellectual Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He is made up to resemble the late Lord Curzon, and with characteristic precision and coldness of utterance he proved remarkably effective. Sir John Dunn, an English actor, new to Canada, plays the sporting earl with delightful sang froid. Joseph Kilgour is impressive in his few but weighty speeches as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Boyd Davis is capital in his depiction of the insolent plumb of the Lord Chancellor; William H. Sams, taking the role at the last moment, gave a graphic and vital impersonation of the resolute Minister of War; George Graham lent a note of merriment, as the frivolous Attorney General, and Charles Carden was delightfully humorous in the brief role of the cockney socialist.

The stage setting, said to be a perfect reproduction of the cabinet room at No. 10 Downing Street, lent continuous dignity to the picture.

Hector Charbonworth
The Only Way

IF, AS Sir John Martin Harvey has announced, Canada is this season saying farewell to one of the classics of the English-speaking stage, "The Only Way," consolation is to be found in the fact that this distinguished actor has also promised that the Dominion is not to be additionally deprived of the pleasure of his annual visits. It is to such artists as Sir John—and the number becomes smaller year by year—that Canada owes the opportunity of seeing productions in which the finest traditions of the stage are maintained, unspoiled by any pandering to "modern" tastes, and deriving their strength and appeal thereby. Certainly Toronto's welcome and farewell to "The Only Way," as presented at the Royal Alexandra Theatre on Monday evening last, definitely indicated that Sir John's presentations occupy a very warm place



SIR JOHN MARTIN HARVEY
As he appears in the role of Manlich in "The Lowland Wolf" at the Royal Alexandra Theatre next week.

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Sir John is again supported by Miss N. de Silva (Lady Martin Harvey) and has also brought with him this year a very fine company of exceedingly capable English artists. Of his own appearance in "The Only Way" little needs to be said—Sydney Carton

is possibly his most famous role—and the vividness and shading with which he handles Dickens' tragic character, silhouetted against the flame of the French revolution, is life itself. "The Only Way" does not offer Sir John the opportunity of double characterization, for which he is justly famous.
(Continued on Page 10)

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Hebridean

CERTAIN critics have lamented the attention paid by serious artists to folk melodies. They insist that while these may be of novel interest, they are too primitive and direct to satisfy the highly-civilized musical palate which craves complexity in the form of its fare and a consequent diffused enjoyment—"the wonder of music to break slowly like the dawn."

The subject is an old controversy in new dress and would require many columns for its discussion. Whatever one's point of view, however, it must be agreed that music is a general term covering a wide variety of forms and to the music lover, amateur or professional, any concourse of sounds, sweet or bitter-sweet, should in its nature be sufficient to engross him, if only from a scientific or experimental point of view.

Yet I doubt if this would fully explain the deep interest of musical sophisticates in early music. It is paralleled, one might point out, by a similar, even greater interest in primitive art. In the latter case, this interest has resulted in a revolutionary influence on modern art. And it might not be too much to expect a similar profound effect on modern music, the signs and portents of which, indeed, are already plainly visible.

The lure of the primitive for the modern may be a natural reaction to the crystallization of classical forms and the expression of an inward desire for new creation. Or it may be a natural reaction to the tempered emotionalism of classic music in favor of uninhibited passionate expression. Or again it may be another symptom of that general desire for novelty which is a pronounced characteristic of the times. It is a multi-faceted question which I leave to the musician and the psychologist to debate at their leisure.

Toronto music lovers have had the opportunity on several preceding occasions of listening to the folk music of the sea-swept Hebrides in the delightful concerts of Marie Thomson. The name of Marjory Kennedy-Fraser is more generally associated with these melodies. She has devoted long years to their harvesting in the islands which are her homeland. Four volumes testify to the patience and thoroughness of her labor. The accompaniments which she has provided them are modern in their calculated simplicity, but she sings the songs themselves with much of that natural freedom of delivery which one imagines characterized their original expression.

In her recent concert at the Royal York Hotel, Miss Kennedy-Fraser gave a selected program of these songs and added greatly to their charm by brief explanatory phrases which were beautifully graphic. With a fascinating economy of words the singer evoked the sea-strewn rocks and mystic atmosphere of these Western Isles, to such an extent that when she followed directly with a song, all sense of its unusualness had been completely dissipated.

The generous program included sea rapture songs, love and work lilt, legendary romances, tragic, mystic, humorous, running the gamut of all human emotions. One has remarked before on the freshness and originality of the music, its varied and enchanting rhythms. "The Sea Tangle, or The Sisters," a tragedy of love and hatred, native to Skye and Barra, was deeply moving, with a reiterating phrase that thrilled one to the core. "The Uncanny Mannikin of the Cattle Fold" was eerie and spine-chilling, with a repeating choral phrase that enhanced the drama by delaying it. The singing of the program was divided between Marjory Kennedy-Fraser and her sister, Margaret Kennedy. They were not vocally impressive, but that was not the important thing. What mattered in this case was musical skill and charm of delivery and in these they completely satisfied.

This concert was the first of a series on British and Canadian music presented by the Department of Music of the C.P.R. at the Royal York Hotel.

—Hal Frank.

Note and Comment

FRESH Laurels have come to Mme. Elisabeth Rethberg, the Metropolitan Opera Soprano, who is to appear in the local Philharmonic series in a joint recital with John Charles Thomas, American baritone. In a series of appearances with the Ravinia Opera Company at Ravinia Park, Chicago, Mme. Rethberg scored notable successes. Mme. Rethberg is now in San Francisco where she was scheduled to make her first appearance with the San Francisco opera company in "Il Trovatore." In all, the diva will sing eight performances in that City and Los Angeles, leaving immediately thereafter for New York, where she is due for the opening week of the Metropolitan. Her appearances at the

Metropolitan will require eleven weeks during which time she will also be heard several times as soloist with the Friends of Music. On conclusion of these activities, the celebrated singer will again on January 12th, fulfill an extensive concert tour in this country, which will include New England and middle Western cities and will include a New York recital at Carnegie Hall the middle of February. Mme. Rethberg's local appearance with John Charles Thomas, the American baritone, will be a notable event, the date being February 5th at Massey Music Hall. Other events in the local series are La Argentina, dancer, on October 23rd; Jose Iturbi, pianist, Oct. 16;

perial Oil Limited and will be broadcast from studios in the Royal York Hotel.

ON SUNDAY, August 25th, at the picturesque Palais Zichy at Penzing, Vienna, Madame Norah de Kresz was the hostess of a charmingly arranged tea and musicale. The programme presented after tea in the fine old garden was given by Mr. Frederick Manning, of Toronto, who has been studying all summer at Bad Ischl under the able tutelage of Herr Steiner of the Vienna opera. The charm of the singer's voice has been enhanced in no small degree under such excellent tuition, and Mr. Manning's numbers were remarkable for beauty

Beethoven sound-picture to be produced shortly in five languages.

We flew by one of the Imperial Airways' palatial aeroplanes from London to Paris, where we spent a week with the Jan Hambourgs.

For obvious reasons I left my own instrument in London, but the serious problem of practising while on a holiday tour was successfully solved by acquiring in Paris a skeleton cello which folds up into the size of a viola.

In Paris we had the pleasure of hearing "Carmen" at the Opera Comique, and a double bill at the Opera of Rimsky's "Coq d'Or" and "Salome" a brilliant novelty in the form of a Ballet, the music by the young French composer, Florent Schmitt.

En route to the Riviera we spent some days motoring through the Chateau country, finally reaching Mentone, which is just one kilometre from the Italian frontier and Monte Carlo half an hour away.

From here we go to Lucerne via Genoa and Milan then back to London in time to make new records for His Master's Voice before the Hart House Quartet assembles on Sept. 10th in preparation for its first series of European appearances throughout the month of October.

WITH the arrival of Jose Iturbi, Spanish pianist, in New York a few days ago, the first of the local Philharmonic Series artists, was the subject of many interviews. This young pianist, who has created a furore in Europe, will make his local

debut at Massey Music Hall, October 16th at the first of the Philharmonic attractions. The second artist in the series is another of Spain's contributions to the artistic world, La Argentina, the dancer who last season swept the continent in a series of ovations. The La Argentina date is October 23rd. On December 2nd the Detroit Symphony Orchestra will make its annual appearance in a program to be selected by a local committee in conjunction with Victor Kolar, the dynamic young conductor of the orchestra, who last season furnished one of the season's most interesting concerts. Gigli, Metropolitan Opera tenor, who was announced several times last season, will finally make his appearance as an attraction in the Philharmonic list, the date being January 20th. The concluding concert on February 5th will be a notable joint

(Continued on Page 11)

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The Detroit Symphony Orchestra, December 2nd and Gigli, tenor on January 20th.

BEGINNING Sunday, October 6th, a series of symphony concerts, every second one of which will feature a notable guest artist, will be broadcast over a Canadian radio chain from Toronto. The orchestra will consist of more than 50 players and will be conducted by Reginald Stewart. Among the guest artists engaged are: Florence Austral, Harold Bauer, Petrovitch, Melius, Lhevinne, Crooks, Kedroff Quartet, Braslau, Kindler, Lashanska, London String Quartet, Bonelli, Luboshutz, Alcock, Albert Spalding and the Malkin Trio. Among the novelties to be given a first Canadian hearing are—"On Hearing a Cuckoo in Spring" by Delius, "Danse" by Debussy-Ravel, "Spanish Dances" by Granados, "Triana" by Albeniz-Arbois, "Skyscrapers" by Carpenter, "Concerto-Grozzo" by Bloch, "Negro Rhapsody" by Goldmark, "Through the Looking Glass" by Deems-Taylor and incidental music to the "Atonement of Pan" by Hadley.

These concerts are sponsored by Im-

of tone and phrasing, and all were given with a sympathetic sense of understanding of the several texts. Herr Steiner has been much pleased with his pupil's progress. Madame de Kresz and her talented husband Geza de Kresz gave for piano and violin Schubert's Rondeau and the beautiful Debussy Sonata. Both were exquisitely played, the modern number being specially lovely with its haunting melodies and ravishing tone colouring. Franz Mittler at the piano gave valuable assistance to Mr. Manning, and was ultimately heard in clear and arresting solos of his own, "St. Nicholas and the Devil" and "Little Nina's Music Box". Next spring Mr. Manning returns to Vienna for a series of concerts.

BORIS HAMBURG writes from the French Riviera as follows: During our short stay as the guests of the Mark Hambourgs in London and in Surrey, we happened to be present at the interview when arrangements were completed for Mark's appearance in a new role as film star in the title part of the

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THE BOOKSHELF

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Racy Memoirs
"POMP AND CIRCUMSTANCE," by
E. de Gramont, ex-Duchesse de
Clermont - Tonnerre; translated
from the French by Brian W.
Downs and with an introduction
by Louis Bromfield; Jonathan Cape
and Harrison Smith, Toronto; 355
pages; \$3.50.

By A. R. RANDALL-JONES
WELL-WRITTEN memoirs consti-
tute a very high form of litera-
ture, and, probably, next to a well-
written biography, the most interest-
ing form of history. The writing of
good memoirs has always been some-
thing not far short of a special pre-
rogative of the French. And "Pomp
and Circumstance" is a very striking
example of the memoirists' art at its
best. It may almost be said to be a
lineal descendant of the entrancing
and alluring reminiscences associated
with the names of Saint-Simon and
Madame de Sevigne.

The memoirs are quite sufficiently
piquant and pointed, and they do not
lack an agreeable squeeze of lemon to
season the dish. But the occasional
satiric touch is of quite the appropri-
ate kind—that is to say, of the sub-
dued, and not the shrill, order. One
finds oneself at the end, like Oliver
Twist, "asking for more." About the
only complaint of any consequence
that one feels inclined to make with
regard to it is its lack of an idea.

At the same time, the sophisticated
flapper of today would probably be
well advised not to recommend it to
her mother—and still less to her
grandmother—for Sunday reading.
In places, it is rather strong meat for
old-fashioned digestions. One inci-
dent, in particular, a neat and hand-
some and susceptible member of the Roths-
child family—Madame de Gramont
herself, by the way, is a relation of
the Rothschilds—is of so daring a na-
ture that one read it again to see if
one's eyes had deceived one. It was
reassuring to find, however, that one
did not need the oculist's attention.
It was all there, the Rothschild, the
Egyptian princess, the doctor and the
mold, all in black and white—and
principally black!

When a Frenchman or a French-
woman is a cosmopolitan, his or her
cosmopolitanism is of a quality such
as no land on earth, save France alone
can produce. Madame de Gramont is
a cosmopolitan of the authentic
French genre. Equally at home in
Paris, or London, or Frankfurt, she
has watched the pageant of life for
half a century with alert and eager
interest and yet with a certain deli-
cate sense of detachment.

Herself numbered socially with the
elect, the eldest daughter of one of
the oldest and most aristocratic houses
of France, she has yet played, among
her compeers, something of the part
of "a child among you taking notes";
and now, faith she's "prenticed" them;
And if her gossip is rather of men's
and women's foibles and frailties than
of their virtues and integrities, well,
the function of the memoirist and that
of the moralist are different. Memoirs
are not sermons—they are the foot-
notes that make history seem human
and endue its dry bones with some-
thing of the saving grace of humor.

Quite early in life, Madame de Gramont
made the acquaintance of An-
astase France and her impressions of
that great man, as she met him at
familiar little luncheons, or in the
salons for which France was still
famous at the end of the last century,
are of more than ephemeral interest.
Her appreciation of his wizardry in
the management and manipulation of
words deserves to be quoted for its
own essential and intrinsic artistry.
"His language," she writes, "is not
merely the dry brilliance of Voltaire
and the robust gracefulness of the
seventeenth century a trifle softened,
but, amalgamating these diverse styles
attains to a perfection which makes
him imitable. This language, en-
gendered by the nimblest and subtlest
mind that ever was, is wielded by an
artist and poet. Long or short, ser-
pentine or abrupt, it sheds light upon
the facets of life seen by a humanist
who hardly belongs to the nineteenth
century. That stupid nineteenth cen-
tury, as Leon Doudet has rather hap-
pily dubbed it." Could any piece of
literary criticism well be more ex-
quisitely penetrating than this?

But Madame de Gramont's sym-
pathies have been very far from being
limited to the realm of literature,
poetry and the arts, spacious as that
realm may be. In the world of the
racercourse, the restaurant, the ball-
room, she is equally at home. She
has been something of a *bon vivant* or
(more accurately it may be said) an
epicure. She has seen something of
the kingdom of Bohemia, as well as
of the great world. She likes her cig-
arette and does not disdain the cock-
tail and the liqueur. She has savored
to the full the zest and the sparkle of



GEORGE JEAN NATHAN
A caricature by Miguel Covarrubias.

a rich and ample life, and that zest
and sparkle are reflected in this book.

In the London of the close of the
nineteenth century, she seems to have
met every one who was worth meeting
—artists, writers, politicians, society
beauties, the latter described as "a
flotilla of swans, on whose necks were
poised small heads adorned with gems,
and who followed in the wake of the
Prince of Wales" (later King Edward
VII).

Of London in those days she writes
that it was "a kind of Nordic Byzan-
tium" and though, after a time, the
social routine and conventions of Eng-
lish life came to fall on her, yet the
stiffness of it, as lived by those
clothed in purple and fine linen, made
an obvious and lasting impression on
her mind. "Rich English people seem-
ed really to live on a golden cloud, so
great was the wealth which they in-
dolently expended, and which seemed
as natural to them as that leaves
should grow green; and a passive
troop of footmen in well-cut liveries,
with one hand always at the brim of
their hats, accompanied the proud
British aristocracy wherever it moved."
Well, the war and its aftermath
have effectually written "Ichabod"
over all that social order.

Madame de Gramont's step-mother
was a Rothschild, and not the least
interesting part of the book is the
chapter devoted to a description of
that famous family and to a delinea-
tion of their characteristics—their
great wealth and their altruistic use
of it, their intellectual distinction,
their discriminating appreciation in
art and literature, their preservation
of the hierarchical system among
themselves, their patriarchal sense.

The book is eminently readably
written, and one more full of what
Madame de Gramont's compatriots
call *esprit* has seldom come my way.

Nathan the Smart

"MONKS ARE MONKS," by George
Jean Nathan; Longmans Green, To-
ronto, 309 pages, \$2.50.

By E. K. SANDWELL

IF I can get enough catalogues—cat-
alogues of anything at all—I can,
and I certainly shall, write a book like
Mr. George Jean Nathan's. For three
hundred pages you need three hundred
catalogues. Taking at random a doz-
en pages of "Monks Are Monks," I
find each page enshrining its cata-
logue as follows: 87, catalogue of the
kinds of colored glasses for drinking
purposes used by the American people
in 1890; 169, catalogue of the terminal
syllables of the names of the German,
Polish and Russian citizenry of the

United States; 168, catalogue of the
best negro social clubs in the United
States; 180, catalogue of sports never
indulged in by barbers; 199, catalogue
of fourth-rate American dramatists;
218, catalogue of the reasons why
farmers grow old sooner than their
city compatriots; 250, catalogue of
eminent Americans whom their fel-
low-Americans have regarded with
some contempt; 264, catalogue of the
points of resemblance between Jimmy
Walker and the European royal fam-
ilies; 272, catalogue of the names of
the wives of the presidents of the
United States, showing that none of
them were ever fantastic or ornate;
293, catalogue of the of the Vice-
Presidents of the United States who
survived to become eminent persons;
and so forth and so on. Most of these,
it will be noted, can be made up by
any bright stenographer from the
current works of reference.

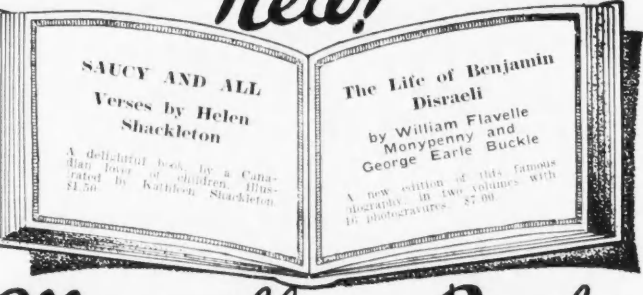
How are these catalogues to be made
into books? Simplest thing in the
world. Take the last of those which
I have named. It occurs (in this
book) in a conversation between the
heroine and one of the heroes on the
question whether a literary gent
should dance. The heroine has
maintained that many great persons
have danced, so why not great liter-
ary persons? The hero retorts that
dancing is not an art, and continues:
"The idea that dancing is an art is
just as big a delusion as the long-
held facetious notion that the Vice-
President of the United States takes
his place as an obscurity with the
husband of an actress." The cata-
logue of eminent Vice-Presidents then
drops as neatly into place as a line-
otype matrix in a line, and there you
are. Any catalogue can be introduced
in that manner. The catalogue of col-
ored drinking glasses is part of a dis-
cussion on American ignorance of
drinking; the reasons for the early
senescence of farmers are brought in
when the heroine asks another hero
how old he is, and pretends to be
surprised that he is forty-five; the
list of fourth-rate American dramat-
ists—but obviously the difficulty with
that would be to keep it out of the
book by Mr. Nathan, not to get it in.

The discussions from which I have
quoted are linked together by the
pretence that they occur between a
lady named Lorinda, who wants to
have a literary lover, and a succession
of male persons whom she nominates
for that honor, but who successively
decline. The acute reader will discern
a faint admiration of this
thought in the title of the book. Actu-
ally the book contains no human per-
sons whatever; the discussions are
merely so many obiter dicta for which
Mr. Nathan has not been able to find
room in any of the fifty-seven period-
icals which he writes or edits, and
they are strung together by "said
hes" and "said shes." They are not,
I think, leftovers; most of them are
just as good as the average output
of Nathan the Smart, if not quite up
to the standard of Nathan the Wise.
They rather shine in the matter of
those delicate references to the in-
delicate which have always endeared
Mr. Nathan to the American young.
There is much charm about a remote
future described as being "long after
Clarence Darrow and Nicholas Mur-
ray Butler have been mistaken for
crepes Suzette by the worms;" or
about the efforts of a man to form an
accurate idea of the character of his
own wife, efforts by which "he arrives
at an image of her, as a man arrives
at the top of a difficult hill after slip-
ping on a score of rocks, turning his
ankle a couple of times, falling dis-
concertingly upon his sit-spot in
mementoes deposited along the ardu-
ous climb by migratory goats, and ac-
quiring a bad cold." This is Nathan-
ese at its richest; the Nathanite can-
not complain.

The only question is: Are you still
a Nathanite?



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THE SITWELLS EN FAMILLE
Miss Edith Sitwell, the noted English lyricist, visits her brother, the equally
noted Sacheverell. On the left is Mrs. Sacheverell Sitwell, formerly Miss
Georgia Doble, and Master Rensby Sitwell. The locale is Weston Hall,
Towcester, Northants.

Danse Macabre

"TWELVE ROYAL LADIES," by Sidney Dark; Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York; 339 pages and portraits.

By LEONARD W. BROCKINGTON

HERE are twelve more or less sad stories of the lives and deaths of queens or King's mistresses. In the English edition the subjects are described as "Twelve Great Ladies." They now appear as "Twelve Royal Ladies," presumably for the benefit of the Great American Democracy who sufficed with greatness if not with royalty will also derive satisfaction from the author's comfortable platitudinous conclusion that "it is better to be born and to live in comparative obscurity than in the palace of Kings."

Some of the ladies were born great, some achieved greatness and some had greatness thrust upon them. The author rattles the bones of his fair subjects in a sort of Danse Macabre to an accompaniment which is at once conventional, jejune and perfectly proper.

In short Mr. Dark's studies are reminiscent of that historical memory of our youth, "A Skeleton Outline," from which young gentlemen about to write examination papers in history refreshed their minds with the list of the Kings and Queens of England and France.

It is true he discourses pleasantly enough with a tolerance that is praiseworthy and unusual but potted history like all other conserves of a similar nature require a little Attic salt to give them savour and if the hand of the potter shakes it should be for the purpose of mixing a little flavouring essence with the ingredients.

Mr. Dark has made an interesting selection.

Catherine de Medici "who had courage, humour and immense ambition" leads the ghostly array which is terminated by Caroline of Brunswick, the wife of George IV.

The book ends with the excellent story which Mr. Dark well recalls. "It is true," said the Queen in her confession, "that I have been guilty of adultery but only with the husband of Mrs. Fitzherbert." "Humour rarely flourishes among the exalted," says the author. With the exception of Mary of England and Louise de la Vallière in whose lives religious piety was one of the dominant themes, we doubt whether it is true of most of Mr. Dark's subjects and as a statement of general application it may fit some popular conception but the number of exceptions is overwhelmingly against the author's contention.

Mr. Dark's conclusion that Mary Queen of Scots was the victim of her overmastering and lustful passion should make an excellent subject for a debating society (with the Jacobites taking the negative) while even the tolerant may be shocked with the statement that Cranmer's death at the stake was not an inappropriate end to a life as the author says "of much twisting and many changes of mind." The author is at his best in his little life of Louise de la Vallière. Claude Ferval wrote her just and beautiful epitaph. "She loved for love's sake, this weak, gentle woman — without pride or coquetry, without a thought of ambition or self-interest, without a shadow of vanity. While she retained the smallest hope of holding her lover, she was ready to suffer, to be belittled, even to sacrifice her dignity. But when all hope had gone, she found a new store of energy in her devotion to God, and His Love made her live again. She clung to this love, and strength came to her at every step of her way, until at last her soul rose to its full possibilities through her heart."

The most interesting because the least hackneyed subject is Queen Christina of Sweden, the daughter of the great Gustavus Adolphus.

Succeeding her father at the age of six she abdicated at the age of twenty-eight at the end of the Thirty Years War. "Nearly all wars have been foolishly wicked," says the author, "but the Thirty Years War was supremely foolish and supremely wicked." This strange sexless woman, shunning the society of other women, bearing masculine hardships, forsook the faith of her fathers, purged her mind of the vanity of human wishes and joined the Catholic Church. Standing in a simple white dress she took her crown from her head, laid down the sceptre and bade her people farewell.

In Rome for thirty-five years she enlivened her salon with her learning and her wit and entertained her string of curious callers with the sharpness of her woman's tongue.

Tudor

"THE ROMANCE OF A TUDOR HOUSE," by Colonel J. C. B. Statham; George Routledge & Sons, London, 1929; 297 pages and illustrations; 12s. 6d.

By C. T. CURRELLE

THIS is a curious book. Five years ago the author bought a fifteenth century half-timbered house in the vil-



ROMNEY'S "BLUE BOY"

This was one of the productions of the famous "Blue period" in British art of which Gainsborough's "Blue Boy" is the most famous example. Romney's subject is Master Tennant. The picture was purchased a few weeks ago by the Ehrich Galleries of New York, for an enormous sum.

lage of Loose, Kent. Its potentialities as a gentleman's residence were not very obvious. It had been subdivided into cottages for labourers, a river ran through the cellar, the walls were leaning, the chimneys undermined, other disadvantages were somewhat in proportion. Largely with his own hands, he undertook to restore it to its original condition; and the description of what he did and what he found makes extremely enjoyable reading.

Few subjects are more interesting than the development of the comfortable English home, and as this 500 years-old house covers practically this whole development, the author is able to draw in a great deal of gossip, information and general history about the subject. He has rather cleverly interlarded his accounts of pulling out modern fireplaces and walls and the discoveries behind or underneath, with a description of the life of the times when the house was first built, and has then used the house as a setting for a description of events that may well have taken place in or around it. If he has erred in any way in putting the Tudor home before us, it is in emphasising its glamour and charm and in tending to minimize the utter filth, with its consequent disease, that was so characteristic.

One chapter on "Home Life in the Days My House was Built" has a most readable description of how the Tudor people lived. Not only does it tell how the master and mistress lived, but also how the servants were cared for, or, better, how they were left to care for themselves. One paragraph is enlightening as to what even royalty had to put up with. "The servants, however, still slept on straw in the attics or courtyard-chambers. The bedroom in important houses was often used as a reception room, and there was nearly as much ceremony in the bed-making in the houses of the nobles, and in the palaces of royalty, as occurred in the serving of the meals; though the laying of the mattress—layers of straw and feather bed—may have been superintended as much for the avoidance of hidden poisoned daggers as for the comfort of the King."

The author quotes the change that came in Elizabeth's time from Harrison, who wrote in 1577, "Our fathers, and we ourselves, have lain full off upon straw pallets covered onlie with a sheet, under coverlets made of dawsain or hoplariots and a good round log under their heads instead of a bolster. If it were so that our fathers, or the good man of the house, had (within seven years after his marriage) purchased a mattress or flock bed, and thereto a sack of chaffe to rest his head upon, he thought himself to be as well lodged as the lord of the towne (that peradventure laie seldom in a bed of down or whole feathers) so well were they contented and with such base kind of furniture; which also is not very much amended as yet in some parts of Bedfordshire and elsewhere further off from our southerne parts. Pillowes (said they) were thought meet onlie for women in child-bed. As for servants, if they had any sheet above them it was well for seldom had they anie under their bodies to keep them from the pricking straws that ran off through the canvas of the pallet) and raised their hardened hides."

He then describes the growth of furniture and comforts that came with such a rush under the Stuarts, till by 1700 the house was completely furnished with all the pieces still standard to-day.

People interested in the development of our own homes and ways of living will find this book thoroughly instructive, and also most delightful reading. It is illustrated with 35 excellent photographs, and a very good bibliography is given at the end.

Storied Streets

"THE STORIED STREETS OF QUEBEC," by Blodwen Davies; Louis Carver & Co., Montreal; 94 pages and map; \$2.00.

By W. S. MILNE

THROUGH her contributions to magazines, Miss Davies has come to be well known as an authority on everything connected with the romantic headwaters of Canadian history. Old houses, old furniture, old pictures and books and documents; from these she has coaxed many a thrilling tale, historically accurate, and dramatically satisfying. This little book on Quebec shows us Miss Davies on very familiar ground. She takes her readers on four walks through old Quebec, which has not yet been all swallowed up by the Quebec of today, and talks as she goes of the shadows of times long past, of martyrs and merry-makers, romances and other things, and the spell cast by the river at the bottom of the cliffs. In these slight sketches she has succeeded in making alive the very stones of the street. She has the gift of the evocative phrase which calls up the past, not as in a guide-book or historical text, but as if it were still going on around us. For Miss Davies it is, and that is why this little book is such a fascinating one. The only fault to be found with it is that it is so slight. The writer makes us feel that she had a great deal more to say that would have been worth listening to. Not even the wide margins and exquisite type, to say nothing of Robert Pilot's ten fine pen-drawings, quite make up for the thought of the book it might have been, the book I hope Miss Davies will one day write.

Idolatry is in a man's own thought, not in the opinion of another.—Selden.

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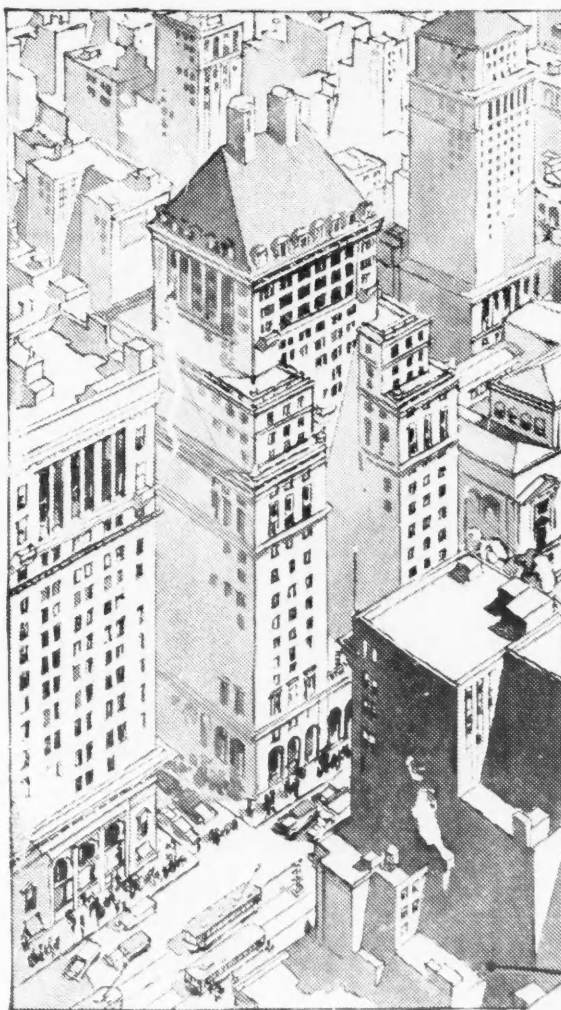
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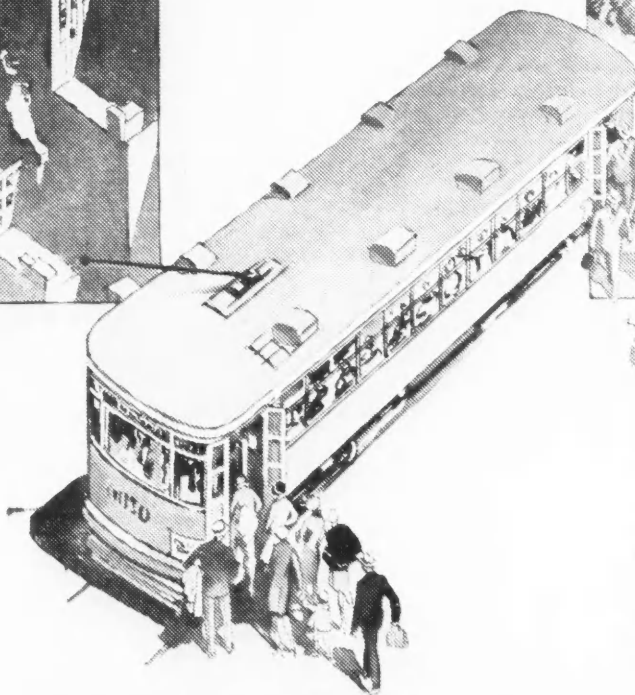
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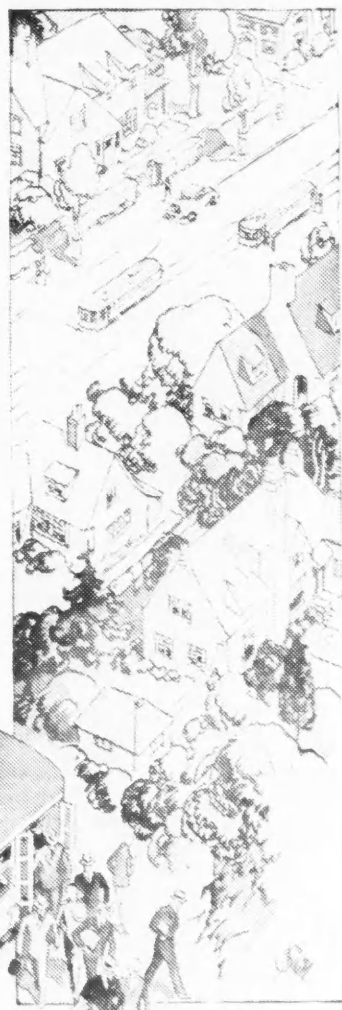


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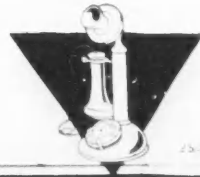
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AT THE THEATRE

(Continued from Page 6)
but the piece gives full scope to the subtlety and restraint combined with a deep robustness, which among his other talents, have made him a leading figure of the theatrical world. Sir John naturally gives the keynote to the whole production, his company works with him in the fullest sympathy and the result is that unmistakable character which makes a Martin Harvey presentation outstanding.

Of particular note among the supporting artists, are Miss Alicia Travers, whose delicate beauty brings a charming breath of an almost forgotten age, and Mr. Walter Fitzgerald, whose portrayal of the bloodthirsty Defarge is a striking performance. Others, whose work paints deftly the contrasting English and French backgrounds, as Dickens wrote of them in "A Tale of Two Cities," are Mr. George Thirlwell, Mr. William Burdill and Mr. Eugene Wellesley, and a large and capable company of others in minor roles.

There is something very refreshing in the type of production which Sir John Martin Harvey offers. These belong very definitely to a school of the theatre in which the traditional manner is never sacrificed, and part of their charm lies in their very contrast with much of the "technique" of today. Sir John's visits have come to fill a real place in the Canadian theatre, and his present tour gives every evidence of being among the most popular he has ever attempted.

—H. W. McE.

Note and Comment

When Ansel Guimera, famous continental playwright, went to his native Catalonia for a story he hit upon a virile chapter of primitive human emotions in full play that promises to put his name among the immortals.

He gave his story to the world in the form of a play called "The Lowland Wolf," and it has been chosen by Sir John Martin Harvey for his starring vehicle for his second week's engagement at the Royal Alexandra commencing Oct. 7th, and in its first presentation before Canadian audiences will undoubtedly add lustre to the already peerless reputation of this great English actor.

Sebastian, landowner and employer of the village he rules, in "the lowland wolf," Marta, beautiful daughter of a villager, is his plaything. Facing the necessity of quieting village gossip on the eve of his marriage to an heiress from beyond his district, he fetches from the hills a shepherd, Manelich, to wed Marta. Within a few hours of the ceremony, Manelich, who has seldom before set eyes on womankind, and who brings from the hills a happy boisterousness, has his suspicions aroused by the villagers who laugh at him, fully confirmed. Then passion rules. In the midst of it Marta finds love for the shepherd coming into her life. Sebastian, robbed of his heiress after all, seeks to recover his Marta. She fights violently with him. Manelich appears, and the carefree shepherd lad has turned into the savage protector of his mate. A scene ensues that rivals almost anything for its fierce play of human emotions, unmasked, unhampered by any considerations. Death in violent form is the reward of Sebastian. Manelich turns to his wife. His passion cools while his love mounts, and they start off for the pure air of his snow-clad mountains, with everything submerged in their primitive passion for one another.

During the action of the play, which charms and thrills alternately, Sir John, as Manelich, plays many parts, and finds ample opportunity to display his rich talents. His wife, Miss

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N. de Silva, as Marta, is equally convincing and charming in another splendid role. With strong support they are presenting a play that will, it is safe to say, be as great a success here as it has been throughout Europe and particularly in Spain.

ANGEL GUIMERA, the Spanish dramatist whose "Terra Baja," an adaptation of which "The Lowland Wolf" Sir John Martin Harvey has chosen for his starring vehicle, is the central figure in the rebirth of Catalan nationalism in literature, art, and politics. His native language is the Catalan, which, according to John Garrett Underhill, is "one of the Romance family to which the neighboring French and Spanish also belong. Like them it derives from the Latin, but its closest affinity is with the Provençal.

The medieval troubadours overran Catalonia and Valencia quite as they did their own Provence, and Catalan attained its greatest development shortly afterward."

All his plays were written in Catalan and acted at the Teatre Catala. Guimera in his best plays is a dramatist of the front rank; he has studied, imitated the technique of others, but has finally adapted one of his, which is economical, tense and compelling. So great is his belief in nationalism that he never wrote or spoke in Spanish; but after his astonishing success with "Maria Rosa," his plays were translated—by Echeragaray—into Spanish and played in Madrid, many of them by the famous Guerrero and Mendoza company.

The story of one of the most outstanding "Terra Baja" (Terra Baja) has formed the subject of the Opera "Tiefeland" and translated into 21 languages has been performed in every country in Europe. Translated into English by Wallace Gillpatrick and Guido Marburg as "The Lowland Wolf" its fierceness and savagery have been somewhat subdued; but still remains typical of the Spain of today—with the old time Romance, when men killed for love and honour. In this drama of Spain, passion and the eternal triangle Sir John plays Manelich, a fine role which while suiting his romantic powers affords him opportunities of displaying talents hitherto unseen in Canada.

THOSE inimitable screen favorites who wrote film history in "7th Heaven" and "Street Angel,"—Charles Farrell and Janet Gaynor—come back to patrons of the Uptown Theatre today, in their latest talking picture, "Lucky Star," Tristram Tupper's notable story of a boy who turns his capabilities to useful creation, notwithstanding the physical handicap of useless legs as his heritage from the world war.

A little country maid—Janet Gaynor—changes from a roadside weed to a garden rose chiefly because she becomes imbued with the effervescent spirit of the young war derelict. She learns to love the crippled boy and he is reluctant to express the feeling in his heart for her because he realizes a man without legs is hardly a fit companion for a vibrant young girl. However, when he knows she faces peril—the trap of his former sergeant to gain an alliance under the guise of marriage—the cripple leaves his wheel chair, battles a blizzard and other obstacles to save the girl and in so doing quits the wheel chair forever. From there it is but a step to marriage with the girl he didn't ask before because he was a cripple.

In addition to the speaking performances of the co-stars, Miss Gaynor and Farrell, the supporting players who speak their parts on Fox movie-tone include Guinn Williams and Hedwig Reicher.

Jack Arthur will present "Lucky Star" with an entertaining stage show and musicale.

ONE of the most interesting events of the present theatrical season will be staged at the Savoy Theatre, Hamilton, next Monday night, October 7th, when the Maurice Colbourne Company presented by Maurice Colbourne and Barry Jones, will commence its second transcontinental tour.

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A great building which is to be the Masonic Peace Memorial to the English Freemasons who fell in the War is being constructed at Great Queen St., off the Kingsway, London. The building when complete will occupy three acres and will be the centre of the Masonic Craft under the Grand Lodge of England.

manent institution has been expressed in many ways since the announcement of the 1929-30 tour. McGill's response in the theatre crisis in Montreal which resulted in the engagement of the company being sponsored by the University was followed by Hart House hospitality for the rehearsals in Toronto, both courtesies being in the nature of precedents.

Hamilton has shown the most cordial interest, not only in view of the excellent entertainment presented there by the Shavian Company last year, but because Maurice Colbourne paid that city the compliment of inaugurating the tour there again this season as he had last.

The opening bill will be the much heralded production of "Arms and the Man" with its spectacular costumes, colorful sets, and hilarious satire. The Balkan comedy romance will be presented Monday and Tuesday evenings, and the Wednesday matinee and evening performances will witness the first presentations in Canada of "The Philanderer," the play that Bernard Shaw wrote in defense of the "New Woman," and which, while shockingly ahead of the times when first presented, remains a most intriguing and apt comedy for the 1929 theatre lover.

The company will proceed to London for the second half of next week, and following the Montreal engagement at Moyses Hall, McGill University will open in Toronto at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Monday, Oct. 28th.

MUSIC

(Continued from Page 7)

recital with Elisabeth Reithberg, the Metropolitan Opera soprano, and John Charles Thomas, as the artists. Miss Agnes Steels, local manager of the Philharmonic concerts, announces that season subscriptions are still being received and predicts a most successful season.

Miss Ann J. Proctor, Pianist and Composer of New York, has been spending the past three weeks with her mother, Mrs. C. Proctor of 102 Tyndall Ave.

DR. NED PRATT of Victoria College and Professor H. J. Davis of the University of Toronto, will give a joint Poetry Recital in Hart House Theatre, on Wednesday evening, October 16th. Professor Davis will read "The Cachalot" and Dr. Pratt will present his new poem, "The Roosevelt, and The Antinor," which is being published this winter.

Edison's Greatest Task

THE possibility of drawing power direct from the sun has long been the dream of scientists, and Edison is believed to be concentrating on the problem. Interviewed at his home in Florida, Edison said: "At present all that tremendous potential energy is practically wasted. Sunlight merely does its natural work as a giver of life and health and a ripener of crops. Yet if a man could only harness the sun to his requirements its rays would be a golden shower indeed." To-day, the famous inventor is almost stone deaf and questions have to be written for him on slips of paper. He has formed the habit of making his replies in the same way. "My deafness doesn't trouble me," he said. "It allows me to think and meditate without distraction and interruption." "Do you think," he was asked, "that sunlight on a large scale will ever be turned into electricity for man's use?" "Yes," wrote Edison, and added that it was extremely improbable that, without wireless power, aeroplanes could ever be electrically driven. "The majority of the world's railways," he said, "will one day be electrified, but I do not agree that when the world's petroleum

supply is exhausted man will turn generally to electrical vehicles. If petroleum is ever exhausted man could always get power for motor-cars from powdered coal, benzol and alcohol. There are other forms of energy not yet discovered. We may in the future get electricity direct from coal. It has been done in a small way."

INTERNATIONAL interest in the Schneider Trophy contests ebbs and flows, and a reaction is to be feared after this year's high tide of endeavor and achievement. The captain of the Italian team has spoken doubtfully of future participation. He suggests that the technical and scientific benefits of the contest can be secured with less trouble and expense by each country building special machines for attacks on the speed record. Some of the existing Italian machines, notably a little Fiat never intended to fly round the Schneider Trophy course appear to have been designed mainly with that end in view. If Italy, and perhaps other supporters of the Schneider contests, turn away from racing in order to concentrate on freakish machines suitable only for attempts on the straight-line speed record, Britain may propose a revision of Schneider Trophy rules. This would be in the direction of the founder's original plan to foster really practical aircraft. A simple change in the preliminary trials requiring machines to land not faster than a specified speed would restore the utilitarian aspect. Even before this week's contest a proposal on these lines was being discussed by flying people concerned to check the tendency towards freakishness in design. It is suggested that the race should be made to correspond with motor race for "standard sports cars" instead of being, as it is today, the aerial equipment of a Brooklands unlimited event.

AMONGST the projects which Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas has had placed before him in connection with the English Channel tunnel is an £80,000,000 one by Jules Jaeger, a French engineer. The scheme has already been propounded to several of the engineering societies on the Continent, and its feasibility is admitted. Briefly, the scheme is one for two parallel dams, which will obviate the necessity of tunnelling under the sea. The originator is all against the underground tunnel—first, on the ground that it is uneconomical; and, secondly, that it is absolutely impossible to ventilate a 40-mile tube. His plan would have two railway tracks and a motor road. The water between the two dams would be used as a canal. It is here proposed to cut a 15-mile canal from Deal on the coast to Herne Bay. In this way London would be connected directly with all the European canal systems. Ordinary shipping in the North Sea would be allowed for by the erection of high bridges on each coast.

AN "International Air Club," to provide a meeting-place in London for airmen—and airwomen—of all nations, is shortly to be opened in palatial premises in Park Lane. Sir Sefton Brancker, Director of Civil Aviation, and other authorities are assisting in the inauguration of the club, and the rules have been submitted to the Air Ministry for approval. One reason for the new club is that existing aviation organizations make little provision for women. A company is to be registered next week, and it is anticipated that the club will come into being by the end of next month.

IT is proposed to establish an information bureau for airmen, which would also act as a booking agency for the hire of private ma-

chines; and a library of aviation literature. There will be bridge rooms, a women's lounge, and dining facilities. It is hoped that from the parent organization in London affiliated clubs will be started in every foreign capital, so that British fliers abroad may have a social centre. The club will be open to Service as well as civil pilots, but there will be a selection committee, and the club is likely to become the most exclusive aviation body in existence.

THE Postmaster General is considering a new scheme as part of the Government's plans for providing useful work. It involves the laying of a new type of cable across the Atlantic, and negotiations are now taking place between the Post Office and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. The new cable will differ from that now in use, as it will be provided with two channels, one of which will carry telephone messages and the other telegraph messages. Final tests are to be made at an early date to demonstrate whether the messages can be carried simultaneously, and for this purpose short-length cables will be laid in the Atlantic for a distance of 3½ miles out. The new cable will be over 1,800 miles long, and will cost £3,000,000.

The Scots rise to supreme heights when they launch into sentiment. I'll give you an illustration. Shortly after the War a lad from Aberdeen who had made a strike in Australia came home to take his mother back with him to the Antipodes. All the way south the gude woman paced like a caged animal up and down the glass corridor of the train, looking at the fleeting landscape. She declined all invitations to sit down and compose herself, until at last her son asked for an explanation. "Laddie," she said, her voice trembling, "ye dinna ken the agony o' leavin' Scotland. Let me fill me auld eyes wi' enough o' me native land to last me till I dee. It's not in me heart to say farewell to this bonnie country out o' one window." She returned to Aberdeen the next year and is still there. Does that mean anything to you, my friend?—Robert H. Davis.



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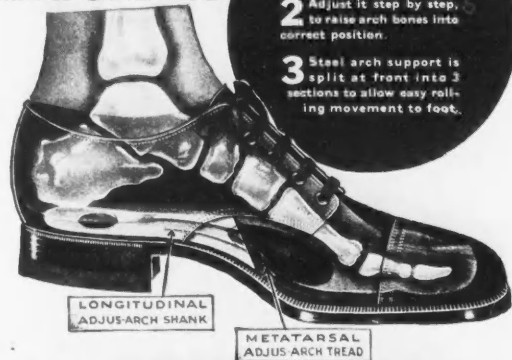
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People and Events

Conducted by The Flaneur

MANY, and, in a host of cases, very trivial, are the pleas for divorce, set forth in the modern court. Most absurd of all, and yet very common is that of incompatibility of temper. Trivial as it seems, in comparison with cruelty or brutality, incompatibility can easily cause a daily and hourly ache which becomes almost torture. Two natures, with not a taste nor an interest in common can chafe each other insufferably, until any intercourse becomes an intolerable burden. Recently, the state of Colorado has known a divorce case which presents certain unique conditions.

Down in Denver lives a gentleman of the name of Michael Burke. This gentleman was so misguided as to marry a widow whose first name was Bridget. This lady wished to hold converse with the spirit of her first husband and discovered that the said spook was more willing to come to the shores of Cherry Creek than to any other spot. So, down to the shores of this babbling brook went Bridget several times a week. This was bad enough—but she insisted on Michael accompanying her on these spiritual expeditions. Michael was, no doubt, the usual jolly Irishman, and protested against the seance at Cherry Creek. I shouldn't be surprised if Michael had red hair and sparkling blue eyes. Just think of an Irishman who wanted to go to a smoking party or a minstrel show being dragged off to a seance to listen to amiable twitters uttered by the spirit of his wife's first husband! He could easily plead cruelty when he reached the court. I hope that Michael secured his divorce from Bridget, who was, surely, the most tactless wife who ever lived. The best thing to do, says a woman who has a second husband, is to ignore the first venture altogether and to give the second to understand that he is the most admirable person in this best of all possible worlds. A seance with the first husband is something that no second consort can understand. In fact, the re-married widow must walk delicately if she wishes to have a good bank account and be happy ever after. Perhaps she is at her wisest when she marries a widower. Then each can produce reminiscences of a first venture, when domestic skies darkened. I remember such a marriage in the town of Dullville, when Mrs. Spencer became the unblushing bride of Peter Crawford, whose first wife had been Louisa Jones. A crayon portrait of James Spencer on the south wall of the parlour hung beside a portrait of the deceased Louisa. So, there was peace and tranquillity within that parlour.

IT MUST be quite a while ago that Arthur Stringer aroused pride in Chatham and London, Ontario, by writing poems and articles which shed reflected glory on the towns where he had gone to school. Then Arthur came to the University of Toronto and a girl student wrote a poem on his charms, referring gracefully to his "wine-dark eyes." The line may have been poetry, but it was hardly acceptable in a prohibition province, and Arthur did not like it, at all, as he was very modest about his undeniable good looks. The story is told that once upon a golden autumn afternoon, John Kendrick Bangs was walking down town in Washington, when he met Bliss Carman and Arthur Stringer. The former was a blonde giant of six feet plus, and Arthur Stringer was just as tall—and a decided brunette. Mr. Bangs stopped for a moment and said "You're both Canadians, aren't you?" Of course they admitted the fact with pride.

"Well," said Mr. Bangs, "do they train their citizens on a trolly in Canada?" Mr. Stringer has continued to walk along the pleasant highway of literary success—although we have always preferred his early poetry to his work in fiction. His latest novel is quite a surprise, as he introduces to our attention a modern young heroine, Christina, who loves to talk on the woman question and who ends up with a quite magnificent engagement ring. Such a lovely time Christina has, teasing and pleasing her common-sense brother-in-law. In fact, Christina plays the part of a coquette—and a brother-in-law is fair game. She is, really, a delightful person, and leaves the reader guessing. Of course Mr. Stringer does not solve the woman question—but he contributes several stimulating paragraphs to the everlasting discussion. Woman is the eternal interrogation mark, and ever will be. No man understands her, and half the time she does not understand herself. The modern woman seems to be engrossed with the interesting problem of how to eat your cake and have it. Christina is neither noble nor unselfish—and even is a good deal of a cat. Nevertheless, she

is a fascinating mix, and will probably keep the neighbourhood entertained. Now, if Mr. Stringer will only turn his back on Christina and write another poem like "Hephastus", we'll be ever so grateful.

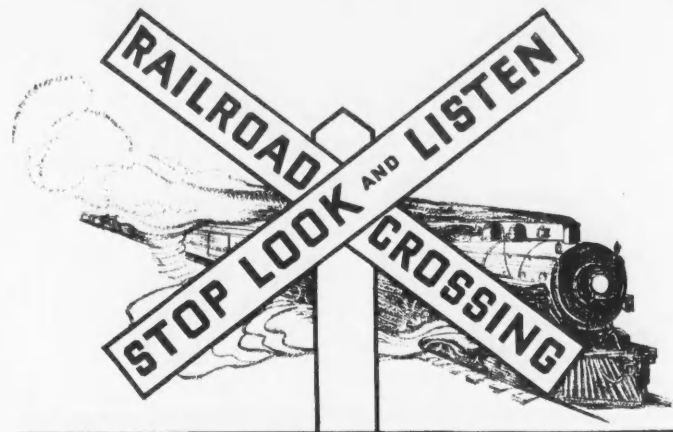
THERE is no doubt that Signor Benito Mussolini is the most interesting man in Europe. He may be a tyrant, he certainly is a dictator—but he has made a new Italy—and for his work the Italians thank him and are always ready to give him the salute. "Il Duce" is a title properly given to the dark-browed man who does not hesitate to give commands. When his birthday arrived in the first week of August, Mussolini sent out the message: "I order that there be no public observance of my birthday." Now, the world has grown so tired of the abuse of the word, "democracy", that it listens gladly to a ruler who says "I order". In spite of this command, Il Duce, himself, took a holiday and went down to Riccione on the Adriatic seashore, where he joined his wife, Donna Rachela, and their twenty-month-old baby, Babe Romano, who is said to be the ruler of Mussolini, himself. Like most Italians, Mussolini is devoted to the small persons of the household, with whom he is a prime favourite. The wonder is often expressed as to Mussolini's successor. Will any son of his inherit the father's genius for leadership? It is so seldom that a born dictator has a successor of his own type. Think of sturdy Oliver Cromwell and his gentle son, Richard, who simply hated politics—and consider the great Napoleon and his stupid son who came to such a tragic end. Will there be a Benito the Second? It does not seem that there will be—and yet the fates may be kind to the lordly dictator. Mussolini gave the characteristic reason for no holiday on his birthday:—"not that I am ashamed of another year—but I do not wish to disturb the rhythm of fascistic work. We have too many holidays."

Mussolini might have answered the appeal made by the hero of Tennyson's "Maud":—"Ah God, for a man with heart, head, hand, Like some of the simple great ones gone Forever and ever by. One still strong man in a blatant land, Whatever they call him, what care I, Aristocrat, democrat, autocrat—one Who can rule and dare not lie."

TORONTO, like most cities in Canada, has suffered a change of name. It set forth as Fort Rouillee and afterwards changed to the good old English name of York. Finally, it took the name, Toronto, an Indian word meaning "a place of meeting". Certainly, the name was well-bestowed, for Toronto revels in conventions. From all quarters of the American continent, delegates hasten to Toronto. For some mysterious reason, Montreal was intensely popular for several years as convention headquarters. However, that fever has somewhat subsided, and Toronto has once more broken out in conventions.

The fifty-ninth annual congress of the American Prison Association, held in Toronto (September 20th to 28th) was a highly interesting gathering, at which speeches of a practical and sympathetic nature made a valuable contribution to the discussions of problems concerning those who have broken the laws of the country. On the opening night, the visitors were welcomed at the Royal York Hotel by Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, on behalf of the Dominion; by Premier G. Howard Ferguson, on behalf of the Province of Ontario; and by Mayor McBride, on behalf of the city of Toronto. President George C. Eiskine, American Prison Association gave an illuminating address on the progress made in dealing with the problems of penology. The prevailing atmosphere was friendliness and helpfulness. The visitors were anxious to see Canadian institutions and to learn of any new methods of treatment or reform which might help to send the offender back to ordinary work a useful citizen. In fact, there was not the slightest desire to treat the man or woman who has broken the law as one to be disciplined severely. The days of Norfolk Island are, we hope, forever past—and the man or woman who leaves jail or reformatory enters the Land of the Second Chance. The speeches were excellent, including the two-minute addresses given by the women at the luncheon on closing day. The women were, like most of our feminine visitors from the United States, fluent in speech and gracious in manner.

There doesn't seem to be any sane reason for repealing a law simply because criminals don't like to stay in jail. *Toledo Blade.*



THE warning signs, "Stop, Look and Listen", have become merely a part of the roadside landscape to many an automobile driver. Heedlessly he passes ten, twenty—perhaps fifty of them—safely. At the fifty-first comes the crash.

Last year nearly 9,000 persons were killed outright or injured in automobile accidents at grade crossings in the United States and Canada. There are over 235,000 grade crossings in the two countries; more than 93% of them are unprotected. With millions of new automobiles on the roads each year, accidents at grade crossings are increasing at an alarming rate, for the reason that there is no organized universal program for protecting motor traffic which must cross railroad tracks.

New York State, under wise leadership has shown how to solve the problem. Before this State adopted her present plan, but 10 crossings a year, on an average, were done away with. This year, the first in which the railroads, the State and communities have cooperated—the railroads paying 50% of the cost, the State 49% and communities 1%—85 death-traps are marked for immediate removal. Next year New York State hopes to eliminate 150 more of its worst danger spots.

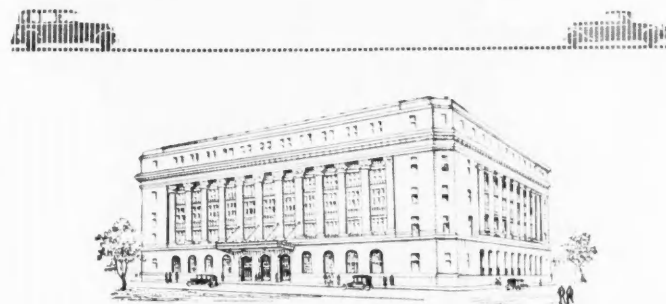
Other sections of the United States and Canada are becoming aroused to this terrible and needless destruction of life and property and are taking steps to prevent it.

It will require many years to complete the work and it will ultimately cost billions of dollars. But what railroads and legislative bodies and communities ought to do is to begin at once with those grade crossings which should be abolished first.

Grade crossings are dangerous not only to automobiles and pedestrians, but to people who are traveling on trains. The first section of a limited train struck an automobile and killed two persons. The train stopped and the second section plunged into it, killing thirty-two passengers in the first section.

Wherever the law provides facilities for eliminating grade crossings, citizens should see that public officials perform their duty and abolish these death traps. Wherever the laws must be amended, people should meet the issue squarely and urge prompt action by legislative bodies.

There is danger at every grade crossing. Get rid of them. Copy of New York's progressive program will be mailed free on request. Address, Department 10-T-9.



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Melachrino Cigarettes. A luxurious cigarette approved the world over by the most fastidious and discriminating—mild, mellow and cool. The finest leaf blended with consummate skill to ensure that distinctive quality and fragrance.





SATURDAY NIGHT

WOMEN'S SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 5, 1929

A Box at the Woodbine

By Estelle M. Kerr

MY DEAR, I do wish you had been at the races on Saturday, it was simply divine! We never were more surprised in our lives than when Uncle promised us his Jockey Club tickets, because nearly everyone usually wants to go on the opening day. But Saturday is the only afternoon Babe and I are free, unless we stage a cold or a grandmother's funeral.

We started immediately to save our money, took very simple lunches—just an ice-cream soda, or a piece of pie—and we didn't go to the movies, except once when our boy friends took us.

Everyone was awfully kind about giving us tips: the manager of our department, and Babe's boss, and our janitor—who talks as if he were an intimate friend of Mr. Seagram—and the milkman, who drives a horse, so he should know something about them.

Slim knows a jockey who told him to back "Sure-thing," but we kept that tip quiet, because we didn't want the odds to go up. My usual system is to bet the favorite for show, so I take great care to find out who the favorite is. Last year I won from ten to forty cents on every race except the steeple-chase, when the poor thing broke his leg. Of course, if you have a genuine tip from headquarters, it's different.

Well, Saturday we were ready to start and Babe was powdering her nose for the tenth time, when Uncle rang up to say he couldn't find the tickets anywhere. Aunt Anne must have locked them in her desk before she left for Atlantic City. He was awfully sorry and he'd try to get them for us next week.

I never felt so flat in my life, and Babe cried. You see, it was going to be her first experience, as she really is still under the age limit. I had been twice before, but not into the Jockey Club enclosure. Still, I knew how to bet and about parimutuals and odds and everything, and I'd been telling Babe all about it. Gee, the kid was disappointed! She said she felt like going to the dogs, but I thought a movie would be better, so she powdered her nose again,—and this time it certainly needed it!

Just as we reached the bottom of the stairs, we met Mr. Bates, who has the flat below us.

"Hello girls!" he said, "Going to the races?"

I thought Babe would blubber again, so I gave her a dig in the ribs. When Mr. Bates heard how disappointed we were, he said, "Just wait for half an hour, girls, and I'll see what I can do! Unfortunately I let my membership lapse last year, but perhaps I can scare up a couple of tickets, then I'll run you down in my car."

So I said, "Righto!"

Mr. Bates is quite an elderly man,—forty or fifty, I guess,—and very kind to us girls. So we went back to our apartment, and Gee, I never knew time to go so slowly in my life! At last he came to our door and said, "I'm awfully sorry, girls. All my friends are using their tickets, but here are a couple of passes, only you'll have to pay to-day and get a refund later when your uncle finds his tickets. Got any money?"

"Sure, we've money!" we told him. We had, too. Besides the \$5.00 we saved, we had \$2.00 that Slim had given us to put on "Sure-thing." Anyway we promised Mother when we came to the city, we would never take

any money from men, not even kind, elderly men like Mr. Bates.

Babe thought it would be a pity to break into our five with gate-money, because that would tie up our capital for the afternoon. (Babe has picked up quite a lot about finance at the office!) So we borrowed ten dollars from the janitor and lucky we did, for they charged us ten at the Pass Gate, and, between one thing and another, with war taxes and programs we hadn't much more than \$4.00 left, and darn, if we didn't miss the first race! That is, we got there just in time to see the horse we were going to bet on, win.

We had to wait perfect ages before the second race,

Deceiving innocent people who have really studied the horses like we did!

We were very tired, but we didn't like to sit on the benches because our suits had just been cleaned and pressed at \$2.00 per. There was an empty box in the centre of the grand stand with wicker chairs in it, so we went up there and sat down. Babe was in the midst of giving her nose a good coat when an elderly gentleman, tall and thin, and a pretty lady carrying flowers, came up the steps. Their faces looked familiar, so I smiled and nudged Babe to move her chair to make room for them. One young nut walked ahead of them and he gave us a nasty look and beckoned to an usher, with a

I couldn't see any "box" but I said, pleasantly, "Yes, we are rather crowded."

"Those seats are taken also," and she pointed right at the chairs on which we were sitting! "Shall I call the attendant?" she said.

Babe and I jumped up and ran down the steps so fast that I tripped and fell into the arms of a man who happened to be Mr. Gartner, an old friend of Uncle's.

"She called it a box," I told him, "and it was nothing but a lot of old kitchen chairs."

"Well," he said, "her husband paid good money for that location and she likes to be able to sit there when she's tired."

"And we paid good money to get in, and we're tired." "Listen, girls," he said, "My friend Bob Baker said I could use his box—number H. 19. You go on up there and I'll join you later."

We found H and thought we had found 19, but no sooner were we seated than up came another bunch of people.

*

"Isn't this Mr. Baker's box?" we asked.

"No. His is just across the aisle," said one of the men pleasantly. So we changed and got comfortably fixed on the back seats and put our feet up on the front ones,—you do get tired standing around on high heels!

Babe was lighting a cigarette when, darned if a red-faced little man in a check suit, didn't barge into the box and sit down on the chair we were keeping for Mr. Gartner! I looked at him haughtily and said,

"I'm afraid you have made a mistake. This is Mr. Baker's box."

The man nodded, but made no offer to move.

"Perhaps he's deaf," whispered Babe, so I repeated it.

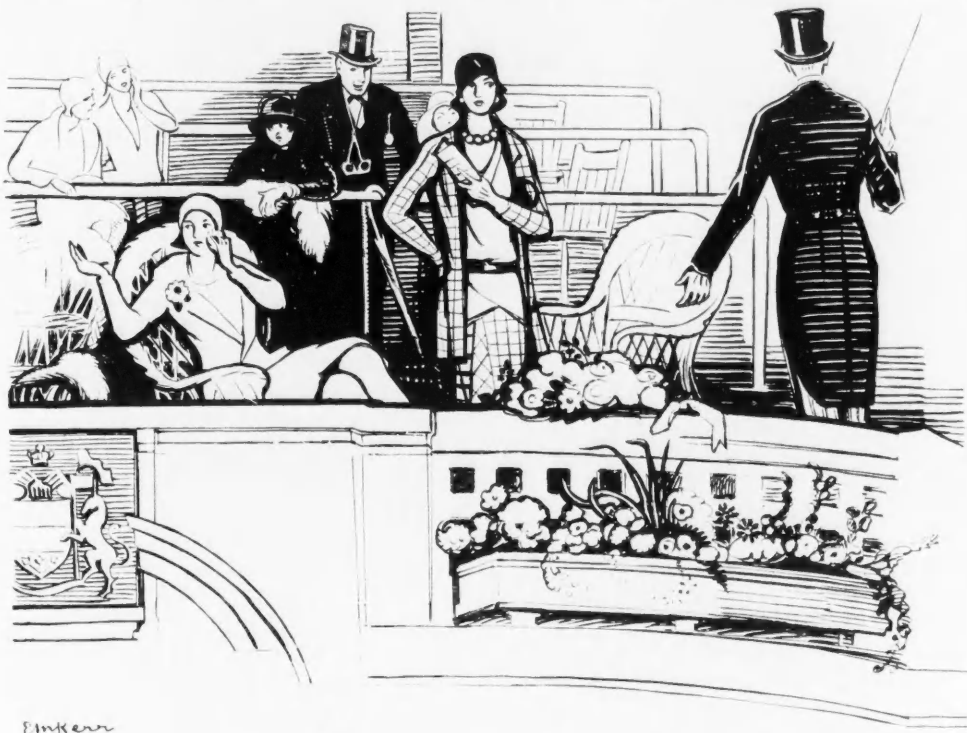
"No," said the man, "I heard you the first time, I'm Bob Baker—any objections?"

Mr. Gartner came up just then and introduced us. They asked us how we would like to go in with them on a bet on the long shot, not much chance of winning they said, but a lot of money if it should happen to come first. We shook our heads. Then I remembered the \$2.00 that Slim had given me to put on "Sure-thing." It was in a separate compartment in my purse and I had forgotten all about it. I knew it wasn't right to speculate with other people's money, but I was desperate.

The men were betting \$50.00 apiece, but they didn't get half so excited as Babe and I did when our horse won. We screamed and yelled and jumped on the chairs, and when they put up the odds—Oh Boy! It paid \$28.00, that left us \$36.00, deducting Slim's two.

I wish they had races all the time! I'd study betting and make ever so much more money than I do now.

I think the Woodbine is great fun, even if you haven't a box of your own. Mr. Baker says we are always welcome to his, when his wife isn't there. You wouldn't think those men could be bothered with us girls, but they certainly couldn't have been nicer. They took us to dinner and the theatre and drove us home. I really think men are kinder than women anyway, don't you?



BABE MAKES HERSELF AT HOME IN THE VICE-REGAL BOX.

and that was a steeple-chase so we didn't bet, but we put our money on the next favorite for show and cashed in on that. Then we put all we had on "Sure-thing" to win, very quietly, because the odds were in our favor, and darn if he didn't come in sixth! We were just sick, because that left us without a cent! And then didn't we run into a bunch of girls we knew and they asked us to have tea with them Dutch Treat!

Maybe it is just as well we don't get our pay 'til Monday. I should certainly have bet my whole salary on "Sure-thing." Slim says those races are sometimes crooked. He says the jockeys and gamblers get together and fix up who is going to win. Isn't that terrible?

gesture that seemed to say, "Take that out and put it in the garbage can!" and the usher told us that box was reserved for Their Excellencies.

Well, we nearly fainted but Her Ladyship said it was a most natural mistake, so we moved into some vacant seats across the aisle.

Just as the race was going to start, a lot of women pushed past us and filled all the remaining places. One was left standing, but I didn't think she was old enough to expect me to offer her my seat—I've seen the middle-aged ones get real mad when you do it in the street cars—but she stared, rather rudely, and said,

"All the seats in this box are taken."

In Search of Bullfrogs

A Frenchman and Our Canadian Correspondent in Paris Go in Search of Canadian Nightingales

By Diana Meredith

LAST week I stayed with some friends who have a country place near Montreal. They were entertaining, at the same time as myself, a Frenchman who was on a short visit to our beautiful country. As I am fairly well acquainted with the Gallic tongue, and he could hardly speak any English, my hostess asked me to amuse him and to show him the sights.

This was not easy for, after a few efforts on my part, I discovered that he did not want to be shown the sights, and his only desire was to take back a pair of bullfrogs to France. He informed me of his intention to present them to the "Jardin d'Acclimatation" as the first "Canadian Nightingales" to cross the Atlantic. As a matter of fact his assumption was incorrect as Lady Byng has taken several across to her garden at Thorpe-le-Soken in England.

However, be that as it may, we started out loaded with all the correct implements for frog-hunting, or their nearest equivalents, such as butterfly nets and a tin box with a perforated lid.

Our first efforts were made at a place called the Red Bridge. A most intriguing name as can be easily understood by any enthusiastic frog-hunter. However, for those unversed in the art, I must explain that red has much the same effect on a frog as on a bull.

Apparently the marsh there is noted for its bullfrogs, which come out regularly at twilight on a Summer evening and sing dismal songs. Unfortunately there did not seem to be any this particular morning and our only result, at this stage of the game, was that I tore my stocking getting over a barbed-wire fence, walked miles over a ploughed field, and lost my temper completely.

The next suggestion was that we should walk across the golf links to the 5th hole where there was a pool and, presumably, some frogs. We found the 5th hole, a lot of moss and mosquitoes but, as far as I could see, no pool. By this time I was too tired and cross to look much so we went home discouraged. On our way we unfortunately met a helpful relative into whose sympathetic ears my companion poured his troubles. It happened that she knew just the thing for us—the pond in her brother's rose garden—and she proceeded to drive us there in her car. Nobody seemed to be in and a frightened maid, at my request for the best place to fish frogs, directed me to the rose garden.

The first thing that greeted our delighted eyes was a large, green frog seated on a still larger and greener water-lily leaf. After some slight manoeuvring with the butterfly net and a few convulsive scrambles it was brought to earth. As we bent triumphantly to examine it, he asked if I was sure it was a bull-frog. I said that

I personally thought it was a cow-frog—to this he replied coldly that he had not been referring to the sex but rather to the species. This flabbergasted me as I have never had much experience with frogs, but still, as a patriotic Canadian, I was not going to admit to his contemptuous ear my inability to recognize our native bull-frog. As a matter of fact the only possible identification I could remember was that bullfrogs say "wawaran" in a deep bass voice, whereas ordinary frogs say "erkerk" and here was the stupid beast sitting there obstinately mute. However, I said of course it was a bull-frog and we set to work to catch another.

I was pretty sure we had struck another cow frog but this time I said nothing and merely contented myself with thinking that the "Jardin d'Acclimatation"

might not be very enthusiastic about the presentation of two sister frogs.

We spent the afternoon in Montreal trying to buy a fitting receptacle for their use during the impending voyage. Apparently the vogue for frogs has gone out for, in neither bird shops, hardware shops, fish shops nor in green grocers could we find anything. Finally a friendly shop assistant, who was the first to take me seriously, suggested a workman's dinner pail which I accepted with alacrity.

That evening we proceeded to punch holes in it and fill it with moss and about two inches of water. The frogs seemed very happy, each seated on a lettuce leaf at opposite ends of the pail, and everything was ready for the great journey.



MRS. W. A. COBURN AND ATTENDANTS

One of the loveliest of Autumn weddings in the west took place at Kamloops, B.C., on Saturday, September 7, when Marion Anderson, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Wyllie, of Kamloops, became the bride of Dr. Wallace Andrew Coburn, of Lake Cowichan, V.I., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Coburn, of Nanaimo. In the above picture from left to right are: Miss Jean Wilson, of Kamloops, bridesmaid; Barbara Hope, small daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Sawyer Hope, of Kamloops; the bride, little Marion Willoughby, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. J. M. Willoughby, of Kamloops; and Mrs. Harry Tupper, formerly Ivadele Hyland, of Vancouver.

Reflections

I love old streets: to me their doorways beckon,
The wistful windows and the ivied walls
They sigh with age, unheeded too, I reckon,
And sadly murmur as the twilight falls

I love old houses: with their recollections,
Where all within is sacred, hushed, and cool;
Telling of gentle folk and their affections,
Tender and placid as a forest pool.

I love old volumes, with the years grown yellow;
The blue and white of china; pictures quaint;
An ancient trunk, with fragrance faded, mellow,
Old letters, holy as a shrined saint.

In all these ancient things I find my pleasure;
The gallant days that were, fond memory brings;
Each recollection of those years I treasure,
And feel the gentle touch of spirit wings.

—Aileen Ward in Poetry of To-day.

When We Are Weary

And Death shall come at last when we are weary,
At twilight, when the grey sea on the shore
Ripples into a thousand tongued wavelets;
Only—we shall not hear that waning roar;
Only—we shall not see them any more.

—Edgar Forall in Poetry of To-day.

Are your feet
OLDER
than you?

Give them this
COMFORT
and you give them
YOUTH

It sounds strange—doesn't it? But it is obviously true: tired, aching feet—feet that dislike to be active—can age a young body and a young face.

Women today know that shoes can be a beauty help—yes, even a beauty "treatment". And these women are turning to Cantilevers.

Why? Because in Cantilevers they find freedom from foot pains. They find step-by-step comfort.

Walking in Cantilevers becomes a real beauty treatment; the foot muscles can exercise with every step, weak arches become strong again. The flexible Cantilever shank supports the arch—without binding or restricting the foot. You walk on resilient, flexible leather—not on hard, crutchlike steel. The foot has ample room in the shoe—yet so skillfully are Cantilevers designed that the shoe always looks graceful—slim—pleasing.

For Cantilevers, being modern, must, of course, be smart. The new fall styles are particularly attractive. They have been designed under the supervision of a well known style expert. They offer some new and unique comfort improvements. Come in and see the new improved Cantilever!



CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP

Sold in these cities:

BRANDON—Hudson's Bay Shop, Ltd.
BRANTFORD—Ladlow Brothers
CALGARY—Hudson's Bay Company
EDMONTON—Hudson's Bay Company
GALT—Marr Brothers
HAMILTON—Hudson's Bay Company
KITCHEN—Hudson's Bay Company
LONDON—Hudson's Bay Company
MONTREAL—Hudson's Bay Company
OTTAWA—Hudson's Bay Company
PORT ARTHUR—McNally's Ltd.
REINA—The York Ltd.
SAINT JOHN, N.B.—Scott Bros. Ltd.
SASKATON—Hudson's Bay Company
SILVER STAR—Silver Star & Son (The Leader)
TORONTO—Hudson's Bay Company
VANCOUVER—Hudson's Bay Company
VICTORIA—Hudson's Bay Company
WINNIPEG—Hudson's Bay Company

The Onlooker in London

Biography of Princess Mary

WITH the publication this week of a biography of Princess Mary (Viscountess Lascelles) the story of the life of nearly every member of the Royal Family has now been given by authoritative writers. There is more than one biography of the King, and the career of the Queen is also the subject of several books. The Prince of Wales has had more biographies written of him than any other member of the Royal Family. The Duchess of York's career has been told in one volume so far but

role of human being," and having had special facilities for the work has been able to write an attractive book of nearly three hundred pages. It presents Princess Mary in her childhood, girlhood and womanhood, and deals fully with her work during the War when she became a V. A. D. and a trained hospital nurse. She entered the Hospital for Sick Children in Great Ormond Street as a probationer, and it was particularly requested that she should be treated as one of the nurses in all circumstances. The Princess afterwards became the right-hand of the Queen



AT THE ABOYNE HIGHLAND GATHERING
Lady Dunedin and the Marquis of Huntley.

the Duke of York, at his own request, has not yet been the subject of a biography. Publishers find that books about British Royalty have even a greater market in the United States than in this country, but there is also a good sale for them in the Dominions. In his "Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles", Mr. Evelyn Graham has written the life story of their Majesties' only daughter from a very human standpoint. He has aimed at presenting the Princess "in her more intimate and personal

when her Majesty undertook the organisation of various special objects.

Death of Song Writer

THE death has occurred after a brief illness of Mr. Fred. E. Weatherley, K. C., the song writer, who would have completed his 81st year next month. Born at Portishead, Somerset, in October, 1848, Mr. Weatherley used jokingly to say that his destiny was decided when to an audience of three—his mother, a doctor and a nurse—he recited his first song. But it was not actually until twenty years later that his first song was published. By this time an entirely different career had been decided upon for him, and he was studying law at Brasenose College, Oxford. Yet even during his studies, and later when he was coaching ten hours a day, he still went on writing song lyrics, and some of his best known songs, including "Nancy Lee," "The Midshipmite," and "We All Love Jack," were written during this period. Later he was called to the Bar, but even as a serious K. C. he still went on song writing, his reason being that the happy light lyrics which he wrote were an excellent antidote to the serious problems he had to deal with. As regards friends, Mr. Weatherley was perhaps, the most popular K. C. at the Bar, being familiarly known as "Freddie" among his colleagues, who were wont to tease, good humouredly the little white-haired song writer with the twinkling blue eyes, over his sentimental and humorous ballads. His ballads went through different phases—military, as in "The Old Brigade" and "The Deathless Army"; naval, as in "The Midshipmite" and "We All Love Jack"; religious, as "The Star of Bethlehem" and "The Holy City," and sentimental, as in "Roses of Picardy," a song known to every soldier during the War and to the great multitude on the Home front.

The Three Choirs Festival

THE significance of the Three Choirs Festival (Worcester, Gloucester and Hereford) which this year is being held in Worcester Cathedral, could not be maintained solely on the performance of accepted works. One expects it not merely to establish a standard in choral works such as percolate in the provincial choral societies, but also to bring to light significant works. Many of these never find their way into the repertoire of our choral institutions, but music would be the poorer for the loss of many of the works specially composed for these events. The cathedral tradition is, after all, one of the strongest influences on English music; it is almost the only continuous tradition in Eng-

Those Baby

Ways you love so much

Make them a permanent possession...see them in years to come...whenever you like... on a Cine-Kodak Safety Film

DO you realize that some day you will lose your baby's smile? That the time will come when you would give anything to see its radiance again?

That cunning little toss of the head, the inimitable kick-up of little running feet, the chubby little hand reaching up for yours... how they thrill you now!

But those baby ways you love so much are here today and gone tomorrow. Once the little one grows up, "all the King's horses and all the King's men" won't be able to bring them back.

Your memory, as you find to your sorrow, loses far more than it keeps. Until a few years ago there was absolutely no way to make a permanent living record of your children's adorable babyhood.

The Miracle of Home Movies

Just the very idea of sitting in your living room years from now and seeing what your youngsters did today makes your heart beat faster. Let Cine-Kodak home movies bring about this miracle for you as it has for thousands of other parents. If you fail now to take advantage of this priceless opportunity, the day will come when you'll regret it.

What excuse is there left to offer? Expense? A home movie outfit, con-

sisting of Cine-Kodak, Kodascope and screen, sells for as little as \$167.

Complicated? Yes—as complicated as opening your own front door, as winding your watch, as tying your shoes! Cine-Kodak home movies are as easy to make as ordinary snapshots.

Unbiased by the precedents and prejudices of professional cinema camera design, the men who made still photography so easy now have made home movie-making equally simple.

Color Movies, Too

And now, another Eastman development — Kodacolor — enables you to make home movies in full natural color. With the Cine-Kodak f.1.9, Model B or BB, a filter and Kodacolor Film, you can make the most beautiful living close-ups. When you project the film, you see your dear ones as they actually are, with all the color, even the delicate flesh tones, absolutely true to life. You simply use a Kodacolor Filter and Kodacolor Film when making or projecting Kodacolor.

Also, to supplement your own films, Kodak Cinegraphs, 100-, 200- and 400-foot reels of comedy, travel and cartoons, are available at your Cine-Kodak dealer's. They cost only \$7.50 per 100 feet.

Don't let precious opportunities to take movies of your youngsters slip by through any fault of yours. Ask your Cine-Kodak dealer to show you outfits and in the meantime mail the coupon for a free descriptive booklet.



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Please send me, FREE and without obligation, the booklet telling me how I can easily make my own movies.

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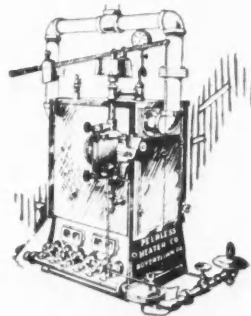
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K. R. MARSHALL, President.

lish music. Some of the music of our oratorios to finer advantage than at these festivals. The composer's own well as under the conditions of a Three Choirs Festival. It may be doubted if one ever hears the Elgar

(Continued on Page 23)



NOT AN "IF" IN A WINTER



Send for
the book

"COMFORT"

....not in the life of a husky equipped with nature's garments nor in any home wrapped in the sure, steady heat of a GAS-FIRED FURNACE. Many homes in Toronto are all ready for winter's coldest raids, ready to baffle its boldest attacks. Come what may, in the way of weather, the gas furnace, with its clean fuel, under simple, automatic control, provides steady comfort day in and day out.

The Consumers' Gas Company

55 Adelaide St. E., 752 Danforth Ave.,
779 Lake Shore Road, New Toronto.

A Daughter Cross-Examines Her Mother

QUESTION: Mother, what is beauty?

A. It is a word applied to anything in nature or art which excites our aesthetic emotions.

Q. Are you beautiful?

A. Some people think so.

Q. Which are you, nature or art?

A. Nature, of course.

Q. Then why do you put red stuff on your mouth?

A. Because it makes it a prettier color.

Q. Do you like people to look prettier?

A. Because it would not be becoming.

Q. Why not?

A. Because old people do not wish to call attention to themselves.

Q. Do you wish to call attention to yourself?

A. No.

Q. Then why do you put red stuff on your mouth?

A. Because—(testily) *You have been biting your nails again!*

Q. Mother, does beauty change with age?

A. No beauty is eternal.

A. Because—because a lot of women wanted short hair.

Q. Why?

A. Because—it was a symbol.

Q. What is a symbol?

A. It—you would not understand.

Q. Did the women think long hair was beautiful?

A. At one time, yes.

Q. Then what made them think it was ugly?

A. I did not say they thought it was ugly.

Q. Yes you did.

A. If you contradict again you shall have no gooseberries for tea.

Q. Mother, are modern fashions beautiful?

A. Yes.

Q. Why?

A. Because they are natural and healthy.

Q. Is that why women like them?

A. Yes.

Q. And is that why women put red stuff on their—?

A. I have already answered that question.

Q. If modern fashions weren't natural and healthy would not women wear them?

A. No.

Q. Were crinolines natural and healthy, mother?

A. No.

Q. Then why did women wear them?

A. Because they lived in a foolish age.

Q. Why was it foolish?

A. Because—because it was entirely dominated by men.

Q. Did the men make the women wear crinolines?

A. No.

Q. Then why did they wear them?

A. Because—because they were slaves of fashion.

Q. But didn't they make the fashions themselves?

A. (Hurriedly). *You have a hole in your stocking.*

Q. Who made the fashions, mother?

A. It was—er—Victorianism.

Q. What was that?

A. It means the spirit of Queen Victoria's age.

Q. Has every age a spirit, mother?

A. Yes.

Q. And does the spirit make the women do what it wants?

A. It used to. Now we are free.

Q. To do what you like?

A. Yes.

Q. Then supposing some women didn't like putting red stuff—

A. *Don't fidget with the curtains.*

Q. If you wanted to wear your hair long again, mother, would you do it?

A. Yes, but I don't want to.

Q. Why not?

A. Because it would look old-fashioned.

Q. But I thought you said women were no longer slaves to fashion.

A. (Confusedly). It is—it is more a matter of health.

(From the Continental Edition of the London Daily Mail).



MRS. GEORGE EDWARDS FINDLAY, OF CARLETON PLACE, ONTARIO. Who, before her marriage at mid-summer, was Miss Jean Isabel Galbraith, only daughter of Mrs. Galbraith and the late Mr. Robert Ayr Galbraith.

—photo by John Poels.

A. Certainly.

Q. Then why don't you give some of the red stuff to the maids and make them put it on?

A. Because that would be in extremely bad taste.

Q. Why?

A. One does not look at housemaids.

Q. Some people do.

A. (Sharply) Who?

Q. I forget. Am I beautiful, mother?

A. You are too young to think of such things.

Q. Would I be more beautiful if I put red stuff on my mouth?

A. Certainly not.

Q. Why?

A. Because you are only a little girl.

Q. When I stop being a little girl will my mouth change color?

A. Don't be ridiculous.

Q. Then why shall I not put red stuff on my mouth now?

A. I have told you it is a question of age.

Q. I see. Is grandmother beautiful?

A. Yes.

Q. Is she much older than you are?

A. About twice as old.

Q. Then why doesn't she put twice as much red stuff on her mouth?

A. Did your mother put red stuff on her mouth?

A. No, it would have been considered highly improper.

Q. Then why is it considered proper now?

A. Things have changed.

Q. But you said beauty did not change.

A. That has nothing to do with beauty.

Q. You said it had.

A. I did not.

Q. You did.

A. Don't contradict. It is a question of opinion.

Q. Whose, men's or women's?

A. Both.

Q. Do men like women to put red stuff on their mouths, mother?

A. I really don't know.

Q. Haven't they ever told you?

A. (Nervously) *Your hair is a disgrace.*

Q. It is because it is long.

A. It is because it is unbrushed.

Q. Did you ever have long hair, mother?

A. Of course.

Q. Was it beautiful?

A. They tell me so.

Q. Then why did you cut it off?

A. Because long hair went out of fashion.

Q. Why?

A New Word for Love?

MR. JAMES DOUGLAS thinks we need a new word for love, but I should say that this is very far from being a "felt want," says John O'London. It is true, as he says, that "love" is hackneyed and is short of rich rhymes. I agree that dove, glove, shove, behave, wove, and thereof are unsatisfactory. He does not mention above. Certainly "love" is not nearly so rhymable in English as *amour* is in French, but *amour* is a word inferior to "love." The notion of renaming "love" for the convenience of rhymesters will appeal to few. And if we found another name for it what is to become of "love" in our literature? The word appears more than four hundred times in the Authorized Version of the Bible and in contexts that can never die. I cannot at the moment say how many times Shakespeare wrote the word, but it occurs about 750 times in Wordsworth's poetry. It is as thick as daisies in English poetry. How would Mr. Douglas deal with the words "God is love" or with Coleridge's beautiful verse:—

"He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small.
For the great God who loveth us
He made and loveth all!"

Of course, he would leave such passages alone, with the result that "love" would still be the consecrated word and any alternative coinage an impertinence. What is Esperanto for love? As a substantive it must end in O and therefore would be easily rhymed. But it would need to be watered for centuries with the tears of the children of men. "Love" in its old Teutonic and Aryan forms is in calculably old, and its forms and uses are set forth in no fewer than twenty-two columns of the New English Dictionary. How replace such a word? Who was the unfortunate person who paid for laying his hand upon the Ark?

Mr. Douglas also demands a new word for kiss—"that terrible word which suggests a snake rather than

a Juliet." Well, "kiss" is as old in the language as "love," and it occurs nearly fifty times in the Bible. Neither in life nor in literature can we now do without it, even if we accept Mr. Douglas's criticism that "the sibilant is wrong and the 'k' wrong," and that "a kiss should not start like a kick." It may be admitted, perhaps, that some kisses end like kicks, but that is another story.

Every man, either to his terror or consolation has some sense of religion. —Harrington.



Mr. and Mrs. Boris Hambourg, who have been abroad for several months, are returning to Toronto about the 24th of October.

Mrs. W. L. Grant, of Upper Canada College, Toronto, and her daughter, Miss Margaret Grant, left on the 29th of September for England, where Miss Grant will be at school.

Mr. R. C. Matthews, M.P., president of the Toronto Cricket Club, celebrated the winning of the Canadian cricket championship by a dinner at the York Club on Friday evening the 27th instant. The guests were the cricketers who played in the city and Dominion championship series: C. Armstrong, G. M. Barnes, A. R. Battie, L. C. Bell, W. E. N. Bell, G. Fielding Bigger, H. T. Bigger, F. A. Brown, C. F. W. Burns, E. Carlton, R. W. Catto, H. Dean, D. M. Dewar, W. S. Dinick, A. A. Dodge, G. E. D. Greene, Esmond Grier, P. E. Henderson, A. C. Hill, W. A. Maclean Howard, Major C. J. Ingles, Aemilius Jarvis, Jr., C. P. Keeley, T. H. Lines, A. C. Logie, C. K. C. Martin, F. B. Mercer, George E. Neill, Norval Norton, R. V. Northey, J. A. K. Rutherford, C. A. Seagram, J. W. Seagram, V. A. Substits, J. S. D. Thompson, H. W. Tucker, F. G. Venables, H. G. Wooley. Others present were: Dyce W. Saunders, K.C., Norman Seagram, G. B. Strath, R. T. Carlyle, Frederick K. Morrow, W. R. Wadsworth, R. W. Sharp, Harry Roberts, Dr. W. L. Grant, Dr. D. Bruce Macdonald, H. C. Griffith, G. C. T. Pemberton, H. C. Schofield, J. W. James, Hugh S. Reid, Vincent Greene, W. H. Gunn, Walter C. Johnston.



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THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

THE HAWKING SHOPS LIMITED

88 Bloor St. West, Toronto



From India—with its many millions of primitive souls—comes an extraordinary shipment of the gods of their numerous castes—Sita, Parvati, Ganesha and Vishnu are but a few of the awe-inspiring idols of India's religious life. They are carved in ivory with all the intricate mastery known only to craftsmen of India—the mysterious.

Among the many beautiful and interesting articles now on display we would draw your attention especially to colored Lal-pur sets in a variety of colours and designs—Tromsaw sets of a smartness and splendour seldom seen elsewhere. Wonderful fully carved telephone screens that will make an artistic addition to any home.

Head Office 1622 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal (store and Tea Room). Branches at Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Niagara, Halifax, N.S.

Amor Skin

In The Happiness Of Today
Do Not Forget The Tomorrow

If you are beautiful now, with the lineless skin of youth, Amor Skin will help keep you so. If the tell-tale marks of time are beginning to show, it will penetrate the outer skin and revivify the underlying cells. Then nature itself will correct wrinkles and other signs of passing years.



Fairweathers, Limited
88 Yonge St., Toronto

Order by Mail
No. 1 — \$16.50
No. 2 — \$25.00
Postpaid to Any Address

Find enclosed jar of Amor Skin No. for which send me directions and full Name Address



MISS REGIS HARRIS

Daughter of Mrs. F. G. Harris, of Hamilton, Ontario, whose marriage to Mr. J. Moffatt, of Hamilton, will take place this Fall. After their marriage they will reside in Toronto.

—Photo by Annie G. Mulholland


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Ask for
Number **97X**
**SLIPPER
HEEL
HOSIERY**

A number which will solve your hosiery problem. Of a service sheer weight that is noted for wear. Of flawless texture. Of pure silk to the very top with silk foot. It also has the "Slipper Heel" which creates slenderized ankle lines. In shades that lead in chic.

\$1.95

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SHADES
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*Trade Mark Registered
The Original Pointed Heel—Made in Canada 725

**THE
DRESSING
TABLE**

By Isabel Dean-Morgan



HAVE you ever considered the constant cleaning and dusting your car requires? Even after a short little jaunt out to the golf club its gleaming finish is covered with a fine coating of dust; particularly if the day is a dry gusty sort that delights in playing with little dust eddies and sending up clouds of unpleasantness from the cars that precede yours on the road.

Dust shows a cheerful impartiality in where it lodges, and so it does not require a keen imagination to picture the dust and soil that lodge on the skin of the people inside the car. Nor

ing application of the cream, and when it has had sufficient time to penetrate into the pores, remove it also.

And now for the culminating moment of the treatment! If you would feel that your face has been bathed in Ponce de Leon's fabled fountain of youth, soak a tight pad of absorbent cotton in an astringent lotion and lightly rub it over the face with the gentle movement described above. Not only does it counteract the effect of any of the cream that may remain on the face, but its tingling, freshening



A PARIS MODEL
An attractive model made of fur felt in exquisite oyster shade, and having a fan-like inset design in panne velvet.

is it an uncommon experience to find the skin full of little gritty particles after a shopping trip in the center of the city.

At the end of the day there is an exceedingly fine accumulation of cream, powder and dust. Both foundation cream and face powder will help to protect the fine surface of the skin from the gritty particles of dust, but they must not be permitted to remain on the skin longer than is absolutely necessary, or the foreign substances will lodge in the pores and become the source of blackheads and other unpleasant disturbances of the skin—not to mention enlarged pores and all the rest of the dangers that beset facial beauty.

Cleansing the Real Secret

I sometimes think that the whole secret of true complexion health lies in keeping the skin free of pore clogging substance.

Cleansing creams are true champions of the lovely complexion. Faithfully used, they help to retain the softness and velvety texture of the skin after the most trying experiences with wind and dust laden air.

Nor should the neck and the upper part of the shoulders be forgotten when facial treatment is being considered. If the color and texture of the skin and neck is to "match" each should be given equal care.

A towel wrapped tightly about the head to protect the hair will make the treatment easier to give and more relaxing in its effects, since cream can be dabbed on without fear of its touching the hair.

The Cream is Important

The best mediums are light and creamy cleansing creams that melt on the skin and send their oils deep into the pores where they blend with dust, rouge, and powder.

Apply the cream generously, beginning at the center with an outward and upward movement. When the cream has had time to do its work, wipe the face very carefully so that the skin is not stretched. The same gentle upward and outward movement should be used in removing the cream as in applying it.

Now apply a second and more spar-

effect is as invigorating as a cold needle shower. Your face will feel as it does when you have returned from a walk in a gentle April rain-moist, pliable and dewy.

By the way, I receive many letters asking how cleansing cream may best be removed. An old soft cloth will do, but cleansing tissues which are really very soft, absorbent paper, will be found much more convenient. They resemble very soft old linen and can be disposed of immediately after use. Best results will be obtained if the tissue square is doubled and folded in a V about the first and second fingers of the hand and smoothed gently over the face and neck.

A light application of vanishing



A LONG SKIRTED GOWN FROM PARIS
A style which indicates the trend of the train or panels. The gown is in white crepe remain.

Dressing Table Coupon

Readers who wish to avail themselves of the advice of this department should enclose this coupon with their letters—also a stamped and addressed envelope. Write on one side of the paper and limit enquiries to two in number.

**ELIZABETH ARDEN
IS REAL!**



And her preparations are personally planned for you

THE name of Elizabeth Arden is a symbol of loveliness to women the world over. Miss Arden herself is an exciting personality who has placed the priceless gift of charm within reach of every woman. Miss Arden understands the exquisite care of the skin and counsels you to *cleanse, tone and nourish* the skin in accordance with her famous proven method. Her Treatments and Preparations keep muscles vigorous, tissues toned up, and the skin smooth and tight.

Ask for Elizabeth Arden's books, "The Quest of the Beautiful," and "Your Masterpiece, Yourself" which will tell you how to follow her scientific method in the care of your skin at home. These preparations are on sale at smart shops all over Canada.

<p>VENETIAN CLEANSING CREAM Melts into the pores, rids them of dirt and impurities, leaves skin soft and receptive. \$1, \$2, \$3, \$6.</p> <p>VENETIAN ARDENA SKIN TONIC Tones, firms and whitens the skin. Use with and after Cleansing Cream. 85c, \$2, \$3.75, \$9.</p> <p>VENETIAN ORANGE SKIN FOOD Keeps the skin full and firm, rounds out wrinkles, lines and hollows. \$1, \$1.75, \$2.75, \$4.25.</p>	<p>VENETIAN BLEACHING CREAM A mild bleach and a soothing emollient cream in one. Made of fresh lemons. Excellent for face, neck and hands. \$1.25.</p> <p>VENETIAN PORE CREAM Greaseless astringent cream, contracts open pores, corrects their inactivity. Smooths over coarse pores at bedtime. \$1, \$2.50.</p>	<p>VENETIAN SPECIAL ASTRINGENT For flaccid cheeks and neck. Lifts and strengthens the tissues, tightens the skin. \$2.25, \$4.</p> <p>VENETIAN MUSCLE OIL A penetrating oil rich in the elements which restore sunken tissues or flabby muscles. \$1, \$2.50, \$4.00.</p> <p>ARDENA VELVET CREAM A delicate cream for sensitive skins. Recommended for a full face as it smooths and softens the skin without fattening. \$1, \$2, \$3, \$6.</p>
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ELIZABETH ARDEN of CANADA, LTD.

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ELIZABETH ARDEN

NEW YORK: 673 FIFTH AVENUE

LONDON BERLIN MADRID ROME PARIS

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**Have you all
of your own teeth?**

Unless you take preventive measures now, the day is coming when you may know, to your sorrow, that the true meaning of the phrase "artificial denture" is often the extravagant price of self-neglect—false teeth. Here's the reason and the way to help safeguard health against the coming of this day.

Teeth are only as healthy as the gums. And gums undernourished and under-exercised, soon surrender to dread diseases that ravage health and often destroy teeth. To prevent this, avail yourself of the best care that modern dentistry offers. Place yourself in the hands of your dentist at least twice a year. And brush your gums when you brush your teeth, every morning and night.

But for this purpose—use Forhan's for the Gums... the dentifrice designed to help firm gums and keep them sound, thus protecting them from the attack of disease.

Use Forhan's regularly. You'll be delighted with the way it makes your gums look and feel. In addition, you'll notice that it effectively and safely cleans teeth and helps to protect them from decay. Get a tube of Forhan's—today! If your druggist has none in stock write us for free trial tube.

Formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S.

Forhan's Limited, Montreal

Forhan's for the gums

★ 4 out of 5 after forty and thousands younger pay the extravagant price of neglect.



Health of Skin and Hair
follows daily use of

Cuticura

Soap and Ointment. Teach your boy that the care he gives to his skin and hair in youth, is the basis of a clear complexion and healthy hair in later life.

Soap 25c, Ointment 25c, and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold everywhere. Sample each free.

Adds Canadian Depot:
J. T. Watt Company, Ltd., Montreal.

cream will act as a base for the face excess with a fresh powder puff. It powder that follows the treatment, has been found that this method is Apply a liberal amount of powder by better than rubbing the powder into "slapping" the puff lightly over the skin. The powder if lightly dust-face and neck, and then removing the ed on the skin will have that lovely



Smart French gown with high waist effect. A lovely gown by Baroque in heavy georgette with a plaque of silver embroidery on the very original back.

peach-like bloom that is usually youth's prerogative.

The same procedure can be followed at night before retiring. Many women follow it with soap and lukewarm water, followed by a dash of cold water.

Correspondence

W. MacL. Where the pores are enlarged it is very important that they be thoroughly cleansed every night. This can be done by means of cleansing cream to remove every trace of soil and powder from the face. However, it is equally wise to remove every trace of the cream instead of permitting it to remain on overnight, especially if there is the slightest inclination to oiliness.

After removing the cream, use a skin freshener or other astringent. The one your letter mentions is very good. There also is a pore salve which may be used to refine the pores of the skin. I am sending the name of it to you.

J. B. There is a preparation for the removal of freckles, tan and other discolorations of the skin. The name has been mailed to you. Your freckles should not be very difficult to remove since they are not the dark distinct kind that require both time and firmness of purpose to rid oneself of them.

C. J. It is probable that the doctor will tell you that the brown spots are caused by an acid condition of the blood, and will tell you how they may be removed by dieting or medicine.

In the meantime, I am sending you the name of a preparation that has proven helpful for the local removal of the spots. It is used in conjunction with any good tissue cream, muscle oil and skin tonic.

B. B. D. Nearly every skin requires at least two creams to keep it in good condition—one to nourish it and another for cleansing. The tissue cream, which also nourishes it, is used every night before retiring, while the cleansing cream may be used every night and after every dusty, fatiguing experience to remove powder and soil from the pores of the skin.

From the description of your coloring I think you will find "Rachet" powder most becoming, with medium or dark range of medium intensity.

T. E. For the oily condition of your hair I am suggesting a tonic of which the name has been sent to you. It has splendid tonic properties for hair troubled with oiliness. Do not be afraid to shampoo your hair often until the trouble is cleared up.

M. J. Yes, some permanent waves do have a drying effect upon the hair. The remedy lies in doing everything possible to assist the return of the natural oils. Steaming olive oil into the scalp before the shampoo will be of great assistance in restoring the natural gloss and brilliancy of your crowning glory.

W. C. B. The hot oil treatments are exceptionally well recommended for the treatment of dandruff. From your letter I gather that you are not greatly in favor of them on account of the difficulty you have experienced in removing the oil by shampooing.

I know that you will be interested to learn that the stickiest hair can be shampooed with a mild shampoo mixture if the water used is cold or lukewarm. Cold water will produce a lather

much quicker and the oil will dissolve much more readily. Warm water should, of course, be used and the shampoo given in the usual way as soon as a good lather has been produced.

H. K. The only permanent cure for superfluous hair is electrolysis, and very often this requires treatments at varying intervals before the growth vanishes completely. I am unfamiliar with the preparation mentioned in the advertisement you enclose, and I would be inclined to doubt an advertisement that claims the extravagant results promised.

R. J. A satisfactory rate of reduction is one or two pounds a week. At this rate it should require from two to four months to lose fifteen pounds. If the loss in weight is consistently maintained.

P. W. Soap and water usually are sufficient to keep combs and brushes clean and dainty. However, if you desire them to be absolutely sterilized they can be placed in a solution of one part of carbolic acid to twenty parts of water. The water should be boiled for thirty minutes before being used. Of course, if a brush or comb of other than the most utilitarian type is used it is impossible to say what effect this solution would have upon the finish.

R. A. Sagging facial muscles require an astringent stronger than the ordinary skin tonic used for lines and general toning up of the skin. A rich skin food used with the astringent is particularly helpful for filling out lines or hollows on a thin or wrinkled face.

Muscle oil is helpful for use in conjunction with creams to fill out lines. I can suggest the names of several good preparations of this kind if you wish.

Wear Dark Colours Eve's Evening Craze

IF YOU want to lead the fashion this winter when you go to your parties, take this tip—wear dark colours. Deep-toned colours constitute the newest idea for evening frocks.

Soft shades of deep blue are seen for the most striking models. They range to suit the complexion and hair of everyone. Dull reds, such as magenta, maroon, plum-red, and the darkest scarlet, follow closely in popularity.

Fabrics in favour at the moment are *broché*, *glacé*, *faille*, *moiré* satin, silk *moiré* and dull satin. Often frocks made of these fabrics are blended with chiffon and lace. Sometimes they are relieved with insets of the same material, bows and clusters of velvet flowers, which are poised in unexpected places.

Striped *crêpe* is fascinatingly used for some evening frocks which are on sport lines. This is a beautiful fabric. On every alternate stripe rather large bright gold beads are closely encrusted.

Tulle will be seen more than ever

this autumn and in every conceivable colour and shade, but dark coloured tulle will be most popular. Coarse nets are utilized for some lovely dinner



MRS. HAMILTON LORRAINE HILL Of Windsor, Ontario, who before her recent marriage in Clarkson, was Miss Constance Mary Bell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis N. Bell, of Winnipeg. Mr. Hill is the son of Mr. W. D. Almon Hill, of Rockcliffe Park, Ont. wa.

ner frocks, with little coats of the same fabric.

With regard to line, all evening models are very *decolleté*. Waistlines are high and hips are tighter.

Skirt fullness starts well below the hips and, except for the sport-like frocks, they are longer and more elaborate in broken hemlines and width.

A night-blue *moiré* satin evening model had a simple bodice which slightly bloused over a narrow belt of the same fabric. At the back a deep "V" decolletage ended an inch from the waist-belt. On the shoulders the straps were very narrow. A shallow "V" in the front matched the back.

From the belt was a yoke fitting tightly and covering the top of the hips. At the back the yoke was cut longer and into a square panel effect.

The front and sides of the skirt were composed of two full flounces. These flounces were raised higher in the front, the second reaching to eight inches below the knee. From the panel of the yoke at the back was a separate flounce forming a peacock-shaped train which swept the floor.

Clustering on the left of the yoke panel at the back were flat, pale blue velvet flowers. With this frock, which matched the sapphire oblong buckle on the belt, was a long necklace of large square cut sapphires.



Beauty, Unaffected by Water, Sun or Wind

Gives your skin a "weather proof" complexion that remains beautiful under all conditions. Far superior to powder, as it does not streak, spot or rub off. Made in White, Flesh, Rachel and Sun-Tan.

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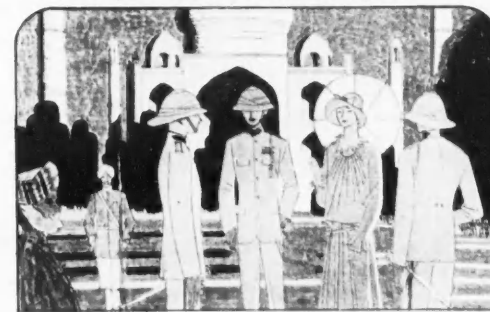
She has lived amidst Canada's snows and under India's blazing sun, yet keeps her marvelous complexion . . .



DAZZLING SWEEPS OF SNOW . . . icy exhilarating air . . . a little English girl skiing . . . Lady Violet as a child. For she spent her childhood at the vice-regal court in Canada, and loved the winter sports.



MYSTIC WINTER MORNING . . . hounds baying . . . the huntsman's horn . . . scarlet coats . . . A hunt scene in England where Lady Violet follows the Old Surrey and Burston or West Kent packs.



BRILLIANT BLUE SKY . . . dazzling white mosques . . . the Taj Mahal . . . India, where Lady Violet grew to womanhood at the vice-regal court. Here her beauty was guarded carefully, as in childhood.

LOVELY, lovely Lady Violet Astor! Hers is the serene beauty of the English countryside. Her hair is golden as ripe wheat, her eyes are violet blue, her skin is pink and white and delicate of texture as a wild hedge rose.

Lady Violet is outspoken in her praise of the "wonderful service Pond's have done for women.

"They've put in our hands the means of making our skin look younger and younger each year," she says. "Those Two Creams keep my skin so perfectly cleansed and protected! And the Skin Freshener, the filmy Tissues for removing cream—all four are delightful—practical—effective!"

This is the way Lady Violet uses them: FIRST, for thorough cleansing amply



Lady Violet Astor uses these four famous preparations every day for her lovely wild rose skin.

apply Pond's Cold Cream over face and neck several times a day and always after exposure. Pat on with firm, upward, outward strokes. The light, pure oils sink deep into the pores and float the dirt to the surface.

THEN, take Pond's Cleansing Tissues, two at a time, fold or crumple them in your hand and wipe away the cream and dust gently and thoroughly.

NEXT, dab Pond's Skin Freshener briskly over face and neck. It removes every trace of oiliness, firms, tones the skin and refines the pores.

LAST, for the entrancing finishing touch—smooth on a little Pond's Vanishing Cream for protection and as a delicate powder base.

Every night cleanse with Cold Cream and remove with Tissues. Leave on a little cream overnight if your skin is dry.

Follow this régime and your skin will keep the glorious radiance of youth.

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ENGAGEMENTS
The engagement is announced of Miss Evelyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Patterson, of Hamilton, Ont., and to Ronald, son of Mr. E. J. Brown, and the late Mr. Edward T. Stog, of Kingston, Ontario, to take place quietly the middle of October.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Charles Ross, of Ottawa, announce the engagement of their daughter, Anne Catherine, to William Fraser Phillips, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Phillips, of Montreal, Quebec. The marriage will take place in October.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Young, Ottawa, announce the engagement of their daughter, Marjorie, to William Fraser Phillips, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Phillips, of Montreal, Quebec. The marriage will take place in October.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward G. Gooderham announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Leslie, to Mr. Arthur Graham Gray, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Gray. The wedding will take place quietly on October 24th.

Mr. and Mrs. John Arthur Jackson, Gananoque, announce the engagement of their daughter, Amy Mildred, to Mr. Hugh John Fisher Stewart, B.A., son of Mr. H. A. Stewart, K.C., and Mrs. Stewart, of Brockville. The marriage will take place in Grace United Church, on October 19th.

The engagement has been announced of Mildred Evelyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Weir, to Mr. Lewis Phillips Colvert. The wedding will take place at Timothy Eaton Memorial Church on Saturday, October the twelfth, at three-thirty.

MARRIAGES
PEPPER-DALY—On Monday, September 30th, at Timothy Eaton Memorial Church, Kathleen Frances, daughter of Mr. Daly and the late Denis Henry Aldworth, of Nanaimo, to George Leslie, son of Mrs. Pepper and the late Charles George Pepper, of Ottawa.

Mrs. William Black, of 150 Avenue Road, Toronto, was invited to meet her distinguished relative, the Earl of Cromer, the Countess of Cromer, Lady Rosemary Baring, Lady Violet Baring and the Viscountess Erington in the Royal Suite at the Royal York before their departure for England. With her were invited Colonel Black and their daughter, Miss Peggy Black.



Lord and Lady Cromer and Lady Violet Cromer were guests at tea on Thursday of last week of Mrs. Philip Gilbert, of Toronto.

Colonel Baptist Johnston, of Toronto, entertained at dinner on Thursday night of last week at Casa Loma in honor of the Honorable Hugh and the Honorable Mrs. Hugh Wyndham, of England. Colonel Johnston's guests were, Dame Edith Lytton, General Sir Henry Pellatt, General Garnet Hughes, Colonel and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. Strachan Johnston, Mrs. Donald Hogarth, Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Kirkpatrick, Colonel and Mrs. J. B. MacLean, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Matthews, Dr. and Mrs. Herbert

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross entertained at dinner on Thursday evening of last week at Government House, Toronto. The guests were: Lord and Lady Hailsham, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen and Mrs. Meighen, Hon. Mr. Justice Mastron, Mrs. Walter Barwick, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Matthews, Mr. A. M. Wiseman, Mr. Wishart Spencer, Miss Isabel Ross, Miss Susan Ross, and Col. Fraser.

A smart wedding took place on Saturday afternoon, September 28, in St. Simon's Church, Toronto, when the Rev. F. H. Brewin officiating, Dorothy Somerville, daughter of Mrs. W. A. Stratton, of Toronto, and the late Mr. Stratton, became the bride of Mr.

chiffon over pale pink. With it she wore a little hat of rose point lace and carried an old-fashioned nosegay. Master Craig Somerville, son of Mr. George Somerville, and also a cousin of the bride, wore a Paris suit of white satin. Then came the attractive bride, who was given away by her uncle, Mr. Harry Somerville. She wore a gown of ivory satin with rose point and duchesse lace, which had been worn by her mother on her wedding day, made in the original Princess fashion. The long skirt opened over a petticoat of rose point and duchesse lace, and a long train of the satin extended from the waist at the back. A bridal veil, of tulle with border of duchesse lace, was caught to her head in cap effect with clusters of orange blossoms at each side. She wore white brocade shoes and carried a large shower bouquet of Sweetheart roses, lily-of-the-valley and heather sent from Scotland. Her ornaments were a platinum and diamond wrist watch, the gift of the bridegroom, and a platinum and diamond bar pin, the gift of the bridegroom's father. Mr. Churchill Mann acted as best man, and during the signing of the register Mrs. Holland, sister of the bridegroom's mother, sang. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Somerville, 132 Balmoral Avenue, aunt and uncle of the bride. Autumn flowers were used throughout the house in decoration. Receiving with the bride were Mr. and Mrs. Somerville, Mrs. Stratton and Mr. and Mrs. Cameron. Mrs. Somerville's gown was in tobacco shade crepe with hat in a deeper tone, and shoes to match. She carried yellow roses. Mrs. Stratton was gowned in golden brown velvet, with *ecru* thread lace, with hat to match. She carried yellow roses. Mrs. Cameron wore a modish ensemble of gold metallic cloth, and a brown velvet hat. She wore bronze shoes and carried yellow roses. Later the bride and bridegroom left on their honeymoon, which is to be spent in Europe. They sailed from Quebec on Oct. 1 in the *S.S. Empress of Scotland*, to spend two months abroad, and on their return will take up their residence at 26 Douglas Drive. For traveling the bride wore an imported suit of tweed in brown tones, lined with chartreuse green. With it she wore a jersey pullover in the same green tone with applique of the suit material, brown shoes and bag and small brown felt and carnal hat.

Mrs. Joseph de Pencier, of Niagara Falls, arrived in Toronto last week-end, and is the guest of Mrs. H. A. Richardson.

The Hon. P. C. Larkin, Canada's High Commissioner in London, England, who has been in Toronto, left last week-end for New York.

Mrs. G. W. McPherson, of Russell Hill Road, Toronto, will entertain at a coming-out tea for her daughter, Miss Jean McPherson, on Friday afternoon, October 25.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross entertained at dinner last Wednesday evening, at Government House, Toronto, in honour of their guests, Lord and Lady Hailsham. The guests were, Rt. Hon. Sir William Munk, Sir Joseph and Lady Flavell, Lady Crick, England, the Premier of Ontario and Mrs. Ferguson, Colonel the Hon. W. H. Price and Mrs. Price, Dame Edith Lytton, England, Hon. Hugh Wyndham and Mrs. Wyndham, England, Hon. Mr. Justice Hodgins and Mrs. Hodgins, Mr. Gerald Coke, England, Hon. Mr. Justice Latchford and Mrs. Latchford, Mrs. G. W. Monk, Mrs. H. D. Warren, Mr. D. L. McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Anglin, Mrs. W. N. Tilley, Mr. H. D. Warren, Colonel and Mrs. C. S. MacInnes, Mr. E. H. Blake, Dr. and Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Miss Isabel Ross, Colonel Alexander Fraser.



DR. AND MRS. HERBERT BRUCE
Of Annandale, Lawrence Park, Toronto, at the races on the opening day of the Autumn Meet of the Ontario Jockey Club at the Woodbine.

Bruce, Colonel and Mrs. F. B. Robins, Alfred Gordon Buell Cameron, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Cameron, of Toronto. Quantities of white chrysanthemums with ferns were used to decorate the church, and the officers of the Governor-General's Body Guard formed a guard of honor at the entrance to the church. The ushers, Messrs. Edward Anglin, of Ottawa, Leighton McWhinney, Edward Ganong and Ian Wilson preceded the bridal procession. Next came the bridesmaids, Miss Betty Ellisworth, Miss Eileen Page, Miss Eleanor McLaughlin, of Oshawa, and Miss Margaret McCausland, with Miss Lillian Meighen, maid of honor. Their frocks were fashioned alike of flame colored chiffon, the skirts in many ruffles, almost reaching the floor. Mittens of flame colored chiffon were an interesting note, finished in points at the top. Their shoes and hats were of flame colored velvet, and they wore three strand necklaces of sun tan pearls, the gifts of the bridegroom. Their flowers were large bouquets of roses. Little Miss Suzanne Somerville, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Somerville, and cousin of the bride, was flower girl in a frock which was a copy of that worn by the bride herself, but of white

Mr. and Mrs. Adair Gibson, of Toronto, are celebrating at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia.

Major-General Elmsley, Mrs. Elmsley and their family are again in Toronto after the summer spent in Kingston, and are at 6 Elmsley Place.

Miss Bessie Clark, of St. Catharines, has been visiting in Toronto, guest of Mrs. J. W. Beatty, of Prince Arthur Avenue.

Miss Ethel Davidson, of Chicago, and Miss T. Cunningham, of Bermuda, are the guests of Mrs. Joseph Kilgour at York Lodge, Edlington.

The Earl and Countess of Cromer, who have been in Canada from England, were guests at dinner on Thursday night of last week of Mr. Gerald Larkin.

Mrs. George Watson, of Toronto, entertained at luncheon at the Hunt Club on Friday of last week for Mrs. Philip Toller, of Ottawa, who has been a recent week visitor in Toronto.

Mrs. Duncan Coulson and her brother, Mr. Colin Moncrieff, of Winnipeg, who have been in England and Europe since May, returned to Toronto last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Cameron, of Crescent Road, Toronto, entertained on Thursday night of last week at a most enjoyable house dance in honor of their son, Mr. Alfred Gordon Cameron and his fiancée, Miss Dorothy Stratton, and their bridal party. Miss Cameron was very smart in a gown of silver and crystal. The guests were the bride's party, Miss Betty Ellisworth, Miss Lillian Meighen, Miss Eleanor McLaughlin, Miss Margaret McCausland, Miss Eileen Page, Mr. Edward Ganong, Mr. Edward Anglin, of Ottawa, Mr. Churchill Mann, Mr. Ian Wilson, and Mrs. William A. Stratton, Dr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. George Henderson, of London, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. John A. McEvoy, Miss and Mrs. Kenneth Forbes, Miss Juanita Cargill, Mrs. James Moore, Mrs. James Moore, Jr., Hartford, Conn., Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Somerville, Mr. and Mrs. H. Somerville.



MRS. RICHARD V. PORRITT
Who, before her marriage on September 14, was Miss Doris Strickland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D'Eyncourt Strickland, of Toronto. The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Porritt, of Victoria, B.C.
—Photo by J. Kennedy.

Facts About Tea series—No. 4.

Tea—the silver hair

Because of the shape and silvery colour of the tiny tips of the cured tea-leaves the Chinese called them "pak-ho" which means "silver hair," but tea growers in Ceylon and India discovered that the colour of their own tea-tips was more orange in shade—hence the term "Orange Pak-ho" or as it is now become "Orange Pekoe."

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'Fresh from the gardens' S.N.



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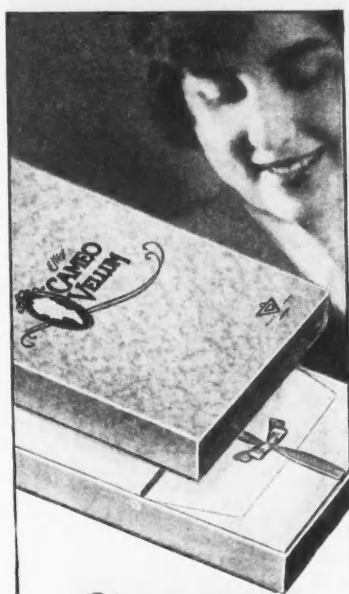
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Mrs. W. L. Lauson, of Lawrence Park, Toronto, entertained at luncheon on Friday of last week. Mrs. Lauson's guests included, Lady Willson, Miss Jessie MacMurchy, Mrs. Malcolm Wallace, Miss Margaret Wallace, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. D. E. Kerr-Lauson, of Swastika, Mrs. J. B. M. Armour, Mrs. T. F. McIlwraith, Mrs. W. Y. Marsh, Miss Grace Hunter, Mrs. C. W. Hillock.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Seagram, of St. George Street, Toronto, entertained for a number of the members of the company of *Journeys End*, at a supper dance, at the King Edward, on Wednesday night of last week.



Dr. and Mrs. Howard Burnham, who have been to Jasper Park and on a motor trip to Lake Louise and Banff, visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Kirkpatrick in Edmonton, and Dr. and Mrs. Harvey Smith in Winnipeg, are again in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Adam have moved from their residence at Weston to 160 St. George Street, Toronto, which has been gone over since the fire of a year ago.

The Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald will be the guest of the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. William D. Ross on Oct. 16 at Government House, Toronto.

Lord St. Vincent, his son, the Hon. Ronald Jervis, and a niece, Miss Ursula Jervis, who have been visiting Dr. and the Hon. Mrs. Whittemore, of New York, at their place in Muskoka, were

and Mrs. C. W. Beatty, Mrs. A. E. Dymont, Sir Henry Drayton, Miss Norah Drayton, Miss Babbs Drayton, Mr. and Mrs. Frank McEachern, Colonel and Mrs. Ewart Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Cowan, Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur King, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Finucane, Mr. Victor Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Pate Mulock, Hon. Arthur Meighen, Mrs. Meighen, Mrs. Edmund Bristol, Captain and Mrs. Eric Haldenby, Miss Katharine Christie, Colonel and Mrs. Poupore, Colonel and Mrs. Vaux Chadwick, Mrs. Gwyn Francis, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Shaw, Dr. and Mrs. Alfred Caulfield, Mr. and Mrs. Latham Burns, Colonel and Mrs. Reginald Pellatt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard McMurray, Mr. and Mrs. Huntley Christie, Hon. Peter C. Larkin, Mrs. Walker Bell, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Morrow, Colonel and Mrs. J. B. MacLean, Mrs. Ernest Seitz, Mrs. Parkyn Murray, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Fraser, Mr.



MISS HESTER GIBBS

Daughter of Mrs. Arthur F. Gibbs and the late Mr. Arthur F. Gibbs, formerly of Port Arthur, whose engagement to Mr. T. A. Beament, K.C., and Mrs. Beament, of Ottawa, has been announced. The marriage will take place in the latter part of October.

—Photo by Charles Aylott.

The week-end guests of Mrs. Leonard Wookley, of Toronto, at her summer residence on the Island.

The engagement is announced of Marjorie Jean, daughter of the late Dr. J. J. Ross and Mrs. Ross, of Westmount, Montreal, to Mr. Eric Weldon Parker, son of the late Major J. E. Parker and Mrs. Parker, Cote des Neiges Road, Montreal, the marriage to take place early in November.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Owens, Russell Hill Road, Toronto, celebrated their 30th wedding anniversary on Friday afternoon and evening of last week, and were the recipients of many gifts and beautiful flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Owens received in the drawing-room in the afternoon, Mrs. Owens wearing a smart gown of rose beige lace and georgette. She carried an old-fashioned posy of roses. In the evening she was gowned in blue velvet with diamante trimmings and a diamond pendant. Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Owens received with Mr. and Mrs. Owens in the afternoon, Mrs. Owens wearing a tomato red crepe frock with white, and black hat with rhinestone ornament, and carried an old-fashioned bouquet of roses. Mrs. Owens wore a chartreuse green taffeta with mauve bow and rhinestone shoulder straps in the evening. The rooms were fragrant with quantities of lovely flowers. Mrs. W. K. McNeill, Mrs. H. S. McLaughlin, Mrs. J. J. McLaughlin, Mrs. C. L. Owens, Mrs. M. J. McCulloch, Mrs. G. W. McLaughlin, Mrs. Eric Phillips, Mrs. J. B. Pangman, Mrs. Walter Green, Miss Marion McCulloch, Mrs. D. R. McLaughlin were a group of assistants at supper. Guests during the afternoon and evening included Colonel Baptist Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gundy, Col. and Mrs. F. H. Deacon, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Owens, Mrs. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Cowan, Oshawa, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Fairbairn, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hyland, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Hyland, Mr. and Mrs. R. Gekle, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Pedler, Oshawa, Col. and Mrs. S. Chappell, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Mrs. Meighen, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Hunter, Mr. George Bridgen, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Ellsworth, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. McLaughlin, Dr. and Mrs. Harris McPhedran, Mr. C. N. McCausland, Mrs. Williams Moore, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. P. Y. Brethwaite, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Seesworth, Dr. and Mrs. S. Johnston, Mr. Justice Inglis Grant, Mrs. Hugh Gunn, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Laddlaw, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Galloway, Mrs. G. Cormack Whitty, Mr. and Mrs. George Ross Whitty, Miss Whitty.

The closing day of the races at the Woodbine was as perfect as the opening day and throughout the whole week the weather was unusually suited to open air sports. Among those noted in the Members' Enclosure and boxes on Saturday afternoon last were, Mrs. H. J. Flisk, Mr. George Beardmore, M.F.H., Mr. Alfred Beardmore, Colonel and Mrs. Norman Perry, Mr. Gordon Perry, Mr.

Clarence Bogert, Mr. Arthur Colville, of Montreal, Hon. Joseph Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Shaver, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Leadley, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Fleming, Mrs. Farley Clark, Colonel K. R. Marshall, Major-General V. A. S. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. George Hendrie, Sir Reginald Blaker, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Despard, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Scandrett, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Case, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Beatty, Major and Mrs. Schuyler Stively, Mr. and Mrs. John McKee, Mrs. Frank Hodgins, Miss Jean Macpherson, Miss Helene Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph King, Miss Estelle Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Strathearn Hay, Mrs. Joseph de Pencier, Colonel and Mrs. Sidney Band, Major and Mrs. Osler, Mr. J. J. Cawthra, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. McAuley, Miss H. Fudger, Mr. and Mrs. George Clark, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Bongard, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gunn, Mr. and Mrs. John Cruso, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Allen, Mrs. Harris McPhedran, Hon. F. H. Phippen, Mrs. Phippen, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Samuel, Miss Helen Watson, Colonel Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Balfour, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Cameron, Mrs. Arthur Miles, Colonel and Mrs. R. I. Towers, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Ross, Mrs. T. H. Anderson, Colonel and Mrs. Hunter Ogilvie, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Shaw, Mrs. Duncan MacLaren, Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Plummer, Mrs. Roy Nordheimer, Mrs. H. A. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Ridout, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Ashworth, Miss Lillian Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Angus Heighington, Mr. Alec Gooderham, Mr. and Mrs. Leys Gooderham, Colonel Kelly Evans, Mr. Eidon Sinclair, Mrs. Leslie Ferguson, Mrs. Lester Hopkins, Mr. Alan Marks, Mrs. Arthur Vankoughnet, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Cragg, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Barwick, Mr. W. R. Wadsworth, Mrs. W. MacKenzie, Mrs. John Scott, Miss Helen Watson, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hodgins, Mr. and Mrs. George Bertram, Mr. J. E. Ganong, Mr. D. C. Durland, Mrs. S. C. Norsworthy, Mrs. A. P. Burritt, Mrs. Stafford Higgins, Mrs. T. J. Macabe, Mr. and Mrs. L. Sama, Mrs. G. H. Nichol, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. H. Chasse, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Reid.

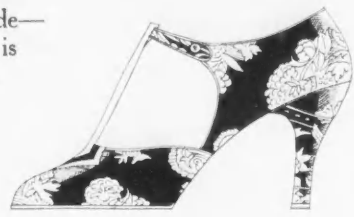
The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. W. D. Ross, with their party from Government House, Toronto, attended the concert given by Marjory Kennedy-Fraser and her sister, Margaret Kennedy, in the Concert Hall of the Royal York Hotel on Monday night of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Rowley and their daughter, Miss Miriam Rowley, are again in Toronto after a ten weeks' visit throughout the West, and are at the Alexandra Palace apartments.

Mr. Gordon Cameron, of Toronto, was the recipient of a handsome engraved silver tray on Tuesday night of last week from his brother officers of the Governor-General's Bodyguard, who

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had each inscribed his names on their gift. The presentation was made by the colonel of the regiment, Lt.-Col. J. R. L. Streight, and the band of the regiment played "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Lady Baillie, of Toronto, is in Montreal this week for the Canadian Senior Golf Tournament.

The following ladies have kindly consented to act as patronesses at the University College Alumnae Theatre Night for the opening performance of the Stratford-upon-Avon Company, in "Much Ado About Nothing": Mrs. W. D. Ross, Lady Falconer, Mrs. G. Howard Ferguson, Mrs. Monk, Mrs. Malcolm Wallace, Mrs. W. A. Kirkwood.

Mrs. A. E. Dymont, of Toronto, has been in Montreal on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Lanley.

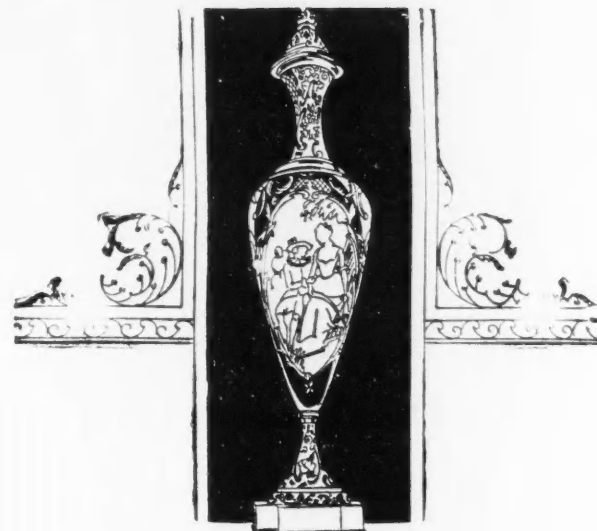
Mr. Steven Cartwright, son of General and Mrs. George Cartwright, sailed on Friday of last week in the S.S. *Duchess of York* from Montreal, for England, and will be at Christ Church, Oxford University.

Colonel and Mrs. Hertzberg are in Toronto from Kingston and will reside in Rosedale.



MR. AND MRS. HARRY WICKWIRE FOSTER

One of the smartest of Winnipeg's September weddings was that of Margaret Ruth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Muir, to Mr. Harry Wickwire Foster, Lord Strathcona Horse, R.C.A., son of Major General and Mrs. G. L. Foster, Wolfville, N.S. Mr. and Mrs. Foster are here seen at the entrance of the Mess, Tuxedo Barracks, where the wedding reception was held, following the ceremony at All Saints' Church.



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other things like that. But Mahomet was so much of a fundamentalist that he forbade either carving or any fashion of pictorial representation of any living thing above or below, lest God's majesty be offended. And at the same time he ordered daily services of prayer both morning and evening; and decreed that the faithful should kneel on covered ground if possible, looking toward Mecca, even as the Anglicans look to the east when reciting their creeds. It was thus that the prayer-rug came into its own; and earned its poetic name as "a creed in woven colors!" But as rugs of the True Believers excluded any showing of a living creature, and even of their dwellings, the ornamental designs were perforce confined to the Euclidian beauty of crystals, and the Greek zigzag, and the Hindu swastika, and the multiple curves suggestive of sacred script. The intricate twistings of these latter outlets for artistic feeling soon came to be known by the painters and sculptors of Europe as *arabesques*. They were perfected by the myriad nameless artists of Islam, who found it wise to appear orthodox, in spite of their divine urge to be otherwise. Greatly to their credit, however, in Persia the artists soon became dissenters from the orthodox Mahomedan Church, and joined the almost heretic Shaiiah sect of Islam, which permitted them to follow in the pursuit of beauty almost as far as they pleased—so long as they did not break into another fellow's harem. Because of this blessed sect of dissenters there came also to be Persian poets of renown, as well as others whose dumb dreams from their weaving fingers were rumpling for centuries through rugs for palaces in cities, and to ease the bowed heads of the devout in the deserts.

Prayer-rugs are made small for convenience of packing by nomadic peo-

ple in general, and by destitute persons on pilgrimage in particular. There is a point to be found of proper prayer-rugs upon which the forehead should touch, and which is always turned toward Mecca when praying. Sometimes one may find a family prayer-rug for stay-at-home people, and such rugs will have these special points, or "mihrab," indicated, so that the family may be close together at family prayers.

I know nothing much of Oriental rugs except to appreciate the beauty of a few, regardless of technique or rarity of classification, when I see them. But the lovely names alone are enough to intrigue one who is built that way; every name having in it some spice of the Orient of long ago, which is not so easy to find now as once it was when travel was hard but free on your own, and there were no fast round-the-world tourists to corrupt it. I have been full of boy de light all my life in things of the East, and I wrote a line when I was young about "iris-woven rugs of Ispahan!" And rugs still bear such names as these: Khorasan—Land of the Sun; Saraband—to make one think of the dance of an odalisque; Shiraz—which brings visions of splendid Persian roses told of by Omar; Senna—well yes, recalling an unpleasant tea if you please, but also the long lingering happiness of childhood in which that tea was quickly forgotten; Kasak—which is but another spelling for those riders for the Czar whom we know as Cossack; Taitzi, Kashmir, Ladak, Sarouk, Daghestan, Mossoul, Koulah, Bokkara, Bergamo, Samarkand, Ninghsai, Peking, Tientsin.

Those who venture through uncouth and risky lands for rare goods in which they most worthily immerse their souls—rugs, jade, orchids and all else of the bizarre such as may be imagined from Solomon's phrase



DECORATIVE BLUE THISTLES IN PALE CLEAR GREEN GLASS.

about peacocks and apes and ivories—Lord, what a difference between such merchant travellers and the ordinary commercial travellers who drum trade for the mass production of our factories! For these valorous merchants of the far-away appreciate their carpets or whatever it may be to the turn of a hair—just as I, and even the editor, may appreciate the sequence of syllables and the twist of a line to the last letter. Such are the

ones who bring what the rich sometimes pay handsomely for, but with nary a chance of ever entering into the dream of it!

Apart from Turkish, Anatolian, Persian, Caucasian, Kurdistan, Turkoman and Indian rugs there is a vogue now in America for what are called collectively "Tientsin rugs." The best of these are made in Peking; and the worst in Japan. In Peking they are not only made entirely by hand, but sometimes entirely by one artisan, and occasionally by one artisan carrying his pattern in his head without guidance, as a good musician may play without looking at any music sheet. I have watched one at work, and have gone away convinced that he extemporized as he went along. It is this personal handiwork, and the use of animal and vegetable dyes, and the quality of the Tibetan and Mongolian sheep wool and the Bactrian camel wool, together with the fact that these Chinese rugs are not so much Chinese as they are a synthesis of all the finest designs and colors of the Orient, woven in Buddhist tradition with entire freedom from Mahomedan restrictions, through the austere slant channel of Chinese mentality, which gives the so-called Tientsin rugs at their best such great artistic excellence. Unfortunately, commercialization corrupts and vulgarizes everything from vice to religion; and the sudden great commercial demand for these rugs has so increased that the quality has greatly deteriorated in the attempt to satisfy the demand and take the great profit and let all credit go. Aniline dyes are used; the drive for swift production has driven the soul out of the work of the weavers; and the Japanese, as usual, with their cheap imitations, are fooling the American public with machine made contraptions of cotton and jute in quick-fading colors.

But after all, why not? These fake rugs from Tientsin and Japan are good enough to spill gin and scatter cigarette ashes on in the homes of our best families, who can afford to pay a fancy price for them. Moreover, the genuine rugs which are still made by conscientious artisans with a heart in their work, are largely saved in the outflow of imitations from going where their proper worth would not be appreciated.

Nevertheless, in some of our departmental stores are to be found Chinese carpets of great merit; coming from Tientsin and Peking and from Ninghsai, on the Yellow River near the border of Mongolia; and even from Khotan, Yarkand and Kashgar in Chinese Turkestan. Recently I have seen Chinese carpets displayed in the large windows of some Canadian shops to which one might give his heart in confidence for their beauty alone; regardless of whence they were fetched. I saw the bats of jolly nights, and the butterflies of happy days; the felicitous dragons and phoenixes; the wavy wind lines and lotus blossoms and sprays of almond and peach blossoms; the pavilions and pagodas on sacred hills; all set appropriately and not too obtrusively on broad, ripply expanses of pure color, minglings of turquoise and indigo, rose pink and tawny fawn, and the lustrous golden yellows of sunset, suggesting the imperial splendors of long ago when young and old were all really young; with no need for being *whoopce* about it, or going *Coile* till they died—days when the constant clangor and fume of this machine age would have seemed obscene!

Death is the wish of some, the relief of many, and the end of all. It sets the slave at liberty, carries the banished man home, and places all mortals on the same level, inasmuch that life itself were a punishment without it.—*Seneca*.



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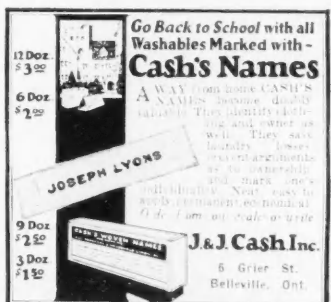
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The following guests were invited to dinner at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, on Tuesday evening of last week. The Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, the Hon. the United States Minister, the Hon. C. A. and Mrs. Dunning, the Hon. James and Mrs. Malcolm, Sir William and Lady Clark, the Rt. Hon. the Chief Justice of Canada and Mrs. Anglin, the Right Hon. Sir Robert and Lady Borden, the Hon. E. N. Rhodes, the Hon. R. B. Bennett, the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Duff, Major General and Mrs. A. G. L. MacNaughton, Dr. and Mrs. O. D. Skelton,

Mrs. J. B. McLeod, of Toronto, entertained at tea and bridge for Mrs. Dorothy Stratton on Wednesday afternoon of last week. Mrs. McLeod wore a smart French frock of navy blue georgette. Miss Stratton was in a black velvet frock with black hat. The rooms were done with a profusion of lilies, and the tea table with a colonial bouquet of roses and lilies, afterwards given to the prospective bride—and tall ivory candles. Mrs. William A. Stratton and Mrs. Alfred Cameron poured tea and coffee.



Mr. and Mrs. Charles Baldwin are again in Toronto from Shanty Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Cameron, of Toronto, gave an enjoyable dinner dance at the Hunt Club on Saturday night of last week after the marriage of their son, Mr. Gordon Cameron, to Miss Dorothy Stratton, for the bride party. The table was decorated with pink roses and pink candles. The bride party included, Miss Lillian Melchen, Miss Betty Ellsworth, Miss Eileen Page, Miss Eleanor McLaughlin, Miss Margaret McCausland, Mr. Churchill Mann, Mr. Edward Anglin, Ottawa, Mr. Tom Wilson, Mr. Leighton McWhinney, Mr. Edward Ganong. The out-of-town guests: Mrs. James Moore and Mrs.

tended, Mr. Holmes was accompanied at the piano by Dr. Ernest MacMillan. In the large audience were noted, Mrs. W. D. Ross, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Miss Isabel Ross, Mr. Edward Hulton, of London, England, Captain Robertson, A.I.C., Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Mrs. George Dickson, Miss Mortimer Clark, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lucas, Lady Eaton, Dr. and Mrs. Albert Ham, Mrs. F. J. Moore, Dr. and Mrs. Healey Willan, Mrs. J. H. Gundy, Mrs. Blackstock, Miss Barbara Blackstock, General and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Tattersall, Judge and Mrs. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. G. Harcourt, Mrs. D. R. Harvey, Miss Phyllis Harvey, Mrs. C. P. Harcourt, Mrs. J. A. McLeod, Mrs. R. R. Bongard, Mr. and



MRS. HUBERT EASTWOOD

Formerly Miss Edith Dorothy McKay, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. McKay, of Hamilton, whose marriage took place in St. Paul's Church, Hamilton, on September 14. Mr. Eastwood is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Eastwood, of Peterborough. Miss Lois McKay was her sister's only attendant. Mrs. Eastwood is a sister of Mrs. McKay, of Inglewood Drive, Toronto.

—Photo by Hubert Beckett, Hamilton.

James Moore, Jr., of Hartford, Conn.; Mr. Stratton, New York; Dr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. G. Alexander, of London; Mr. David Wright, of Montreal.

Mrs. Frank Matthews, Mrs. Arthur Miles, Miss Lily Moore, Mrs. Stikeman, Mrs. Hamilton Burns, Mrs. Campbell Meyers, Mrs. R. Connable, of Buffalo, Mrs. E. C. Clarkson, Mrs. Sidney Jones, Mrs. D. M. Robertson, all of Toronto, left on Monday of this week to attend the Canadian Women's Senior Golf Tournament meeting at the Marlborough Club, Montreal.

The infant son of Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge was christened at Penhurst Church, England, recently. Rev. J. Wild officiated. The child wore an old christening robe belonging to the Hardinge family, and was named Henry Nicholas Paul. The god-parents were His Excellency Viscount Willington, for whom Lord Hardinge, of Penhurst, stood proxy, Mr. W. D. Erwin, of Ottawa, Lady Penrhyn and Mrs. G. B. Foster, of Montreal. Lady Hardinge was formerly Miss Margaret Fleming, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Hugh Fleming, of Ottawa.

Mrs. Hilton Tudhope, of Gray Gables, York Mills, Toronto, gave an enjoyable *debutante* luncheon at the Hunt Club for her daughter, Miss Mary Tudhope, who is making her debut this season, and for her niece, Miss Dorothy Grant. Mrs. Tudhope, Miss Tudhope, Mrs. Arthur C. Grant and Miss Dorothy Grant received the guests in the lounge. Mrs. Tudhope smart in a frock of violet velvet, with small felt hat the same shade, and slippers to match. She wore Russian sables and a rope of pearls. Miss Mary Tudhope was charming in a period frock of transparent powder blue velvet having a tight bodice and long skirt. Her hat was a small felt one of the same shade. She wore blue slippers, and carried an old-fashioned posy of pink roses and lily-of-the-valley. Mrs. Arthur Grant was in chestnut brown chiffon velvet, with brown hat and shoes. Miss Dorothy Grant wore a smart Lanvin green velvet frock, with hat to match, and carried yellow roses. The dining-room was attractive with roses and palms. Columbia roses and zypophylla decorated the table, with tall pink candles in silver candelabra, and at each guest's place were bouquets of roses. The guests included, Miss Susan Ross, Miss Margaret Grant, Miss Anne and Miss Betty Gibbons, Miss Margaret Finlayson, Miss Helen Glenzie, Miss Joan Hannay, Miss Mary Staunton, Miss Bernice Andrews, Miss K. Ritchie, Miss Gunda Mason, Miss Margaret McHugh, Miss Renee Loxton, Miss Norah Plimley, Miss Eleanor Montgomery, Miss Katherine Grant (Montreal), Miss B. Southam (Hamilton), Miss Helen Eakin, Miss Jean McPherson, Miss Elizabeth McPherson, Miss Aileen Page and Miss Elizabeth Burriss.

Mrs. Graham Thompson, of Prince Arthur Avenue, is again in Toronto from Bethesda, N.B.

Mr. Leslie Holmes's first song recital in Toronto at the Toronto Conservatory of Music, on Tuesday night of last week, was a most successful and delightful one, and was very largely at-

tion, the party expects to return via Shanghai, Hong Kong, and the Philippines to Vancouver. Mrs. Smith expects to spend the remainder of the winter in California.

LT.-Col. G. H. Gillespie has returned to Winnipeg after attending a short course at the R.M.C., Kingston, Ont. Mrs. G. H. Gillespie, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Arthur Hutchinson Smith, of London, Ont., returned to Winnipeg last week after a six weeks' motor tour to Western Ontario.

Mrs. Leslie Harris, of Jarvis Street, Toronto, entertained on Monday afternoon of this week at a very delightful tea in honor of Miss Peggy Gilpin-Brown, of Toronto, whose marriage to Captain Gilbert Lewis, of Wilcot Hall, Shropshire, England, took place on the following Wednesday. Mrs. Harris was very charming in her gown of red and white with lovely old lace. The pretty tea table, done with flowers and shaded candles, was in charge of Miss Lorna Stuart, who was assisted by the Misses Marjorie Drummond, Helen Spence, Agnes Best, and Edwina Ashley. Mrs. Harris's guests included: Mrs. Gilpin-Brown, Mrs. H. D. Warren, Mrs. Herbert Macklem, Mrs. Grant Pepler, Mrs. Robert Scott, Mrs. Eric Warren, Miss Katharine Scott, Mrs. E. T. Owen, Miss Isabel Ridley, Mr. A. A. D. Vernon, Miss Mary Mann, Mrs. I. H. Cosgrave, Miss Grace Boulton, Mrs. Helms Lyne, Miss Winifred Hicks Lyne, Mrs. A. Chapman, Mrs. A. A. Norton, Mrs. James Craig, Miss Wai-hy, Miss Jessie Davis and Miss P. Murphy.

Among those who attended the delightful concert given at the Royal York Hotel by Marjory Kennedy-Fraser and Margaret Kennedy, on Monday night of this week were: The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. W. D. Ross, Miss Isabel Ross and Miss Susan Ross, Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Mrs. George Dickson, Miss Mortimer Clark, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, Colonel and Mrs. Alexander Fraser, Mrs. H. D. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sinclair, Lady Mann, Mrs. A. W. Austin, Mrs. Arthur Cayley, Dr. and Mrs. Healey Willan, Madame Geza de Kresz, Miss Gavins, Mrs. Andrew D. Clarke, Dr. Fricke, Mrs. Robert Fleming, Mrs. C. McQuigge, Mrs. Alex. Willan, Miss Marguerite Craig, of Montreal, Miss Naimy and a number of Haverhill girls, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Ellsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lismor, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander MacMillan, Miss Agnes Dunlop, Mr. Fred Macklecan, Mrs. Ernest MacMillan, Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Suckling, Mrs. D. S. Robb, of New York, Mrs. O. L. Robb, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Munro, Mr. and Mrs. D. Kerr-Lauson, Miss Ruth Briggs, Miss A. Alley, Mr. J. Murray Gibson, Mrs. Terry Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. W. MacKay Lumsden, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Bennett, Mrs. J. A. Carstairs, Miss Kathleen Wallace, Miss Kathleen Munn, Mr. J. Campbell McInnes, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. L. A. Hamilton.

The marriage of Miss Kathleen Frances Daly, of Toronto, daughter of Mrs. Daly and the late Denis Henry Aldworth Daly, of Napanee, to Mr. George Douglas Pepper, son of Mrs. Pepper and the late Charles George Pepper, of Ottawa, took place at Timothy Eaton Memorial Church, Toronto, on Monday afternoon, September 30th. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Trevor H. Davies in the presence of the immediate relatives and a few mutual friends of the bride and bridegroom. The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Mr. Richard Arthur Daly, wore a French gown of ivory panne velvet. Silver lace formed the cap and border of the veil which hung as a train. The bride carried a shower bouquet of Joanna Hill roses, lily-of-the-valley and orchids. Three little nieces, Jean Wormith, Marion Daly and Katherine Daly, were charming flower girls in French frocks of turquoise blue. The bride's mother wore a French gown of blue Spanish lace with hat to match and carried roses. Mrs. Pepper, the bridegroom's mother, wore a gown of black transparent velvet with black Soleil hat, and a corsage of red beauty roses. The decorations at the church and at the house were carried out in autumn colors. At the reception held later at the home of the bride's mother the toast to the bride was proposed by Mr. Arthur Lismor. Mr. and Mrs. Pepper left on a sketching trip in the Laurentians and will motor later through the New England States.



MRS. GUY GOSTLING, OF WINNIPEG

Formerly Frances Burritt, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Royal Burritt. Her wedding took place September 14 in All Saints' Church, Winnipeg.

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56 YEARS
NEW SEASON'S PACK

The Onlooker in London

(Continued from Page 14)

One felt this, too, in the case of the Vaughan William's "Sancta Civitas" which was rendered under the composer's own direction. This work, which is a setting of words from Revelations, can hardly be appreciated under normal concert conditions. When it was given last season by the Liverpool Bach Choir one felt that it lacked the special conditions for its ideal rendering. Dr. Vaughan Williams spent much time at rehearsal in

and a move to Sadler's Wells in North London is not considered as in itself desirable. As yet the Old Vic does not know its fate. It is certain to be set down for demolition under the new Charing Cross Bridge scheme, but the London County Council has not yet made known what it intends to do and is unlikely to come to any decision until the beginning of the winter. Sadler's Wells, which has a long history of its own, is under reconstruction, and is intended by those who have supplied the funds to become a home of drama serving pub-

their return, has just appeared as a film. The spectacle of a little British relief force ambushed by Fuzzy-Wuzzies and forming themselves into a hollow square for a fight which seems hopeless, is one of the most thrilling episodes the screen has given us. We see the tribes riding up on their camels in numbers too vast to be counted. The sight the tiny relief force on its way through the pass. The fort they have come to save is still flying the flag, though we know that the defending coloured troops are already in mutiny through lack of water. Then comes the onrush of the tribesmen, and a fight which is a dazzling piece of clever film work. The hero rallies his mutineers, and a dash from the fort, with the killing of the Arab chief, puts the tribesmen to rout. Another wonderful effect is a drive by a herd of hippopotami when the hero and the man he is rescuing are fleeing through the water from their enemies.

Of His Dear Son, Gervase

Dear Lord, receive my son, whose winning love
To me was like a friendship, far above
The course of nature or his tender age;
Whose looks could all my bitter griefs assuage;
Let his pure soul, ordain'd seven years to be
In that frail body which was part of me,
Remain my pledge in Heaven, as sent to show
How to this port at every step I go.
—Sir John Beaumont.

The Message

Ye little birds that sit and sing
Amidst the shady valleys,
And see how Phillis sweetly walks
Within her garden-alley;
Go, pretty birds, about her bower;
Sing, pretty birds, she may not lower;
Ah me! methinks I see her frown!
Ye pretty wantons, warble.
—Thomas Heywood.



MOORE ABBEY, IN IRELAND

An abode of ancient peace where "man's impious uproar" is not heard.

obtaining the right perspective for the various sub-divisions of the choir, including a distant chorus located in the remotest parts of one of the aisles, and the opinion of other musicians present, including Sir Walford Davies, was called in to judge the exact degree of remoteness which could be obtained.

lic aims rather than private enterprise. It is still, however, in an unfinished condition, and a sum of £8,000 is required to complete it. For the time being, accordingly, the Old Vic will keep the flag of the people's theatre flying, and will work through the coming season regardless of the destruction that may overtake it in 1930.

London's New Theatres

DESPITE fears of the vocafilm invasion killing the theatre, work is nearing completion on three new playhouses in the West End. The Dominion is due to open its doors with "Follow Through" at the end of the month, and in October the Duchess Theatre, near Drury Lane, will be finished. Early next year the Whitehall will also be ready. Of the three, the Duchess is the smallest, with a seating capacity of only 449, a number arrived at in order to meet the requirements of the London County Council, who will not sanction a theatre for 500 or more unless three sides of the building flank an open space. Being so small it may well escape the attentions of the films. Of larger new theatres one would hesitate to prophesy, since the only two built since the War—the Carlton and the Piccadilly—are both in the hands of vocafilm exhibitors. The statement that the Old Vic, which Miss Lillian Baylis has made the people's theatre of London, will transfer its work to Sadler's Wells Theatre is not confirmed by Miss Baylis. The Old Vic is on the Surrey side of the river. There Miss Baylis made its modern reputation,

Another Peerage Extinguished

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL has lost a cousin in Lord Newlands, a Scots baron whose title died with him. The Hoziers have been landowners in Lanarkshire for centuries, and exercised great influence there and in Glasgow, but not until 1890 did the father of the peer who has just died at Brighton receive his barony. The second Lord Newlands married Lady Mary Cecil, but no children were born. The oldest of his sisters was wife of Sir William Gardiner Baird, and died some years ago. The youngest is Lady Lamington. There is also surviving the second sister, the Hon. Catharine, who is second wife of Sir Algernon Law. Lord Newlands once paid a wonderful tribute to his wife. "I owe her," he said, "everything in the world."

A Thrilling Film Story

"THE FOUR FEATHERS", Mr. A. E. W. Mason's story of the young officer who, branded by the presentation of white feathers when he funks his first war, resolves to make every one of his denouncers ask him for



DAUGHTER OF A FAMOUS ACE

Antoinette, daughter of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. W. G. Barker, Toronto. As many readers are aware Col. Barker was one of the most brilliant airmen in the Great War. The picture is after a painting by Joshua Smith, R.B.A., and will be seen at an exhibition of his recent works in the Malloney Gallery, Oct. 8th to 19th.



YOUR SKIN WILL RESPOND AT ONCE TO THIS SIMPLE TREATMENT

Use these Harriet Hubbard Ayer Creams overnight and you will awake refreshed and lovely

The Harriet Hubbard Ayer night treatment does wonders for your skin. Each one of the three creams performs one definite function perfectly. After the first treatment your skin will feel soft, rested, yet glowing with life. After a week, you will see quite a new face in the glass; a skin fresh and fine-grained as a flower.

Every night cleanse your face and neck with *Luxuria*, to remove dust and

grime and enrich the natural oil. After removing *Luxuria*, smooth in *Skin and Tissue Builder* which tones the muscles and feeds the tissues. Massage for a few minutes, remove, and spread a film of *Beautifying Face Cream* over face and neck. This whitens and refines the skin. In the morning your face will be clear, smooth and fresh, without a trace of greasiness.

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HARRIET HUBBARD AYER

NEW YORK LONDON PARIS

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In 6-oz. Flasks and Tins of 4 and 10 Cubes

OXO

It's "Meat and Drink" to you



Mr. Edward Anglin, of Ottawa, was in Ottawa last week-end to be the best man to Mr. Gordon Cameron, whose marriage to Miss Dorothy Stratton took place on Saturday, September 28.

The Honorable Major-General H. H. McLean, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, recently spent a few days at the Ritz-Carlton, Montreal.

Hon. Cyrille F. Delage, of Ste. Julie Street, Quebec, has been spending, recently, a few days in Montreal.

Major and Mrs. William Hartly and their daughters, Miss Nadine Hartly and Miss Betty Hartly, of Kingston, sailed recently in the S.S. *Empress of Australia* for England.



MRS. COLWELL
Wife of Dr. William Gerard Colwell, of Halifax, N.S., who before her marriage in Ottawa was Ottillie Elizabeth, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Mathewman, of Ottawa.

The marriage of Jean Irvine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Kennedy, Sherbrooke Street, West, Montreal, to Mr. Hartland Macdonald Paterson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Paterson, Simpson Street, Montreal, took place on Tuesday afternoon, September 24, at four o'clock, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, the Rev. Elton Scott officiating. The service was fully choral. Easter lilies adorned the altar, which was lighted with candles, and in the chancel were masses of Sybium ferns, intermingled with standards of gladioli, hydrangeas, delphiniums and dahlias. The bride, given away by her father, wore a gown of parchment colored satin in Princess style with *Point d'Alencon* lace, the train lined in chiffon of the same shade, falling from the waist line in petal effect. Her veil of tulle was worn over her face and caught at the back of her head with a cluster of orange blossoms. She wore satin slippers of the same shade as her gown and carried a shower bouquet of roses and lilies-of-the-valley.

Miss Florence Lockwood, of New York, and the brides two sisters, Miss Sybil Kennedy and Miss Cora Kennedy, who attended her as bridesmaids, were gowned alike in capucine shaded *crepe marocain*, with short coats worn over blouses of lila sand colored satin, and short skirts. Their hats were of felt to match their gowns, and their entire ensembles of the same shade. They carried bouquets of shaded bronze orchids. The little flower girls, Miss Katherine Mackenzie, niece of the bride, Miss Brenda Sutherland and Miss Joan Davies, nieces of the bridegroom, were in dainty frocks of accordion pleated net with deep net berthes over ivory satin, their heads circled with wreaths of tiny white flowers. Their slippers matched their frocks, and their small Colonial bouquets were in apricot tones. Mr. Alex. T. Paterson, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man, and the ushers were Mr. J. I. Macdonald, Mr. Ian Nichol, Mr. Allan McKay, Mr. S. H. Dobell, Mr. Galt Darnford and Mr. Harold I. Kennedy, brother of the bride. Mrs. Kennedy, the bride's mother, wore a Vionnet model of black satin, with a black hat and white tulle. Mrs. Paterson, mother of the bridegroom, was gowned in black *crepe de chine* with jabot of cream colored lace, and wore a black felt hat with a feather mount at one side. She carried a bouquet of cream roses. Mrs. David Wanklyn, sister of the bride, wore black velvet with touches of burgundy, a hat of black felt and a corsage bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley. Mrs. Ellice Mackenzie, another sister of the bride, was in beige *crepe* with saffron brown felt hat, and corsage bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley and orchids. Mrs. Lillian Sutherland, sister of the bridegroom, wore a gown of black velvet with black felt hat, and a corsage bouquet of lilies. Mrs. A. Sidney Davies, sister of the bridegroom, was in a wine colored gown worn under a cloth coat with beige for trimming with a small felt hat to match. Mrs. A. T. Paterson, sister-in-law of the bridegroom, wore a gown of beige georgette *crepe* under a dark brown cloth coat, with collar and cuffs of beige fox, and a beige velvet hat. Mrs. Caye-Brown-

Cave, aunt of the bride, was gowned in printed *crepe* in navy blue and red tones with lace collar and cuffs, wearing a hat to match. The wedding reception was held at the Hunt Club, where the bride and bridegroom received their guests under an arch covered with autumn foliage and flowers. Later Mr. and Mrs. Paterson left on their wedding trip, the latter travelling in a wine colored costume, the coat worn over a blouse of beige *crepe*, with felt hat, shoes, and bag to match. On their return they will reside at 29 de Casson Road, Montreal.

The out-of-town guests included Mr. and Mrs. Herbert McGreevy, of Quebec, and Mrs. Tiers, of New York.

The marriage of Miss Hope McMahon, only daughter of the late Mr. T. Darcy McMahon and Mrs. McMahon, of Ottawa, to Mr. John Wilfrid Belcourt, of Montreal, son of the Hon. S. A. Belcourt, and the late Mrs. Belcourt, of Ottawa, took place on Wednesday morning, Sept. 25, at eleven o'clock in St. Joseph's Church, Ottawa. Gladioli and asters in beautiful autumn tints adorned the church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Killian, O.M.I. The bride was given away by her brother, Major W. H. D. McMahon, and wore a wedding gown of ivory satin made in princess lines, with two long circular panels inserted in the skirt and draped into a long train which fell from two box pleats from the shoulders. Her veil of flesh colored tulle fell gracefully over the train and was caught at the back with orange blossoms which had been worn by her mother at her wedding. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley and cream roses. She was attended by Miss Mary Dillon, as maid of honor, and by four bridesmaids, Miss Beatrice Belcourt, a sister of the bridegroom, Miss Margaret Monsarrat, of Montreal, Miss Katherine Scott and Miss Elisabeth Laidlaw, of Toronto. All five were dressed alike in dresses of Atlantic green *crepe joli*, fashioned in graceful princess lines with long trailing draperies at the back. Spanish turbans, of imported silver leaf cloth, were worn and *crepe* shoes to match, and they carried arm bouquets of yellow roses. Master Peter Leduc, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Leduc, and nephew of the bridegroom, acted as train bearer and wore a little suit of white satin with white shoes and stockings. Mr. Paul Belcourt, a brother of the bridegroom, was groomsmen, and the ushers were Mr. Victor Belcourt, brother of the bridegroom; Mr. Noel Steers, Mr. Reginald Steers, Mr. Colin MacLachlan and Col. James Scott. A reception was afterwards held at noon at the residence of the bride's mother, after which Mr. and Mrs. Belcourt left on a motor trip through the Adirondacks. The bride wore a brown tweed coat lined with brown jersey cloth opening over a dress of jersey cloth trimmed with tweed, a small brown felt hat and a scarf of *Jaquard* pattern. They will reside in Montreal. Mrs. McMahon, mother of the bride, wore a French gown of apple green *crepe*, a long beige *crepe* coat trimmed with kit fox, a small felt hat and carried a bouquet of beige and green orchids. Miss Bessie Henrich, of Montreal, an aunt of the bride, wore black embroidered chiffon over white, a black chiffon wrap trimmed with mink and a small black hat and carried a bouquet of roses, orchids and lilies-of-the-valley. Mrs. Paul Leduc, sister of the bridegroom, was in a pretty wine colored *crepe* dress with a felt hat of the same shade, and wore a stone marten fur. Mrs. R. H. Haycock, grandmother of the bridegroom, was gowned in black flat *crepe*, and trimmed with black and white *crepe*, wore a small black hat and corsage bouquet of pansies. Among the out-of-town guests were Col. and Mrs. Monsarrat and Mr. and Mrs. Converse, of Montreal and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Belcourt and Miss Blanche Belcourt, of Quebec.

Colonel Adderson and Mrs. W. B. Anderson, of Kingston, Ontario, are guests at Bethesda of Hon. and Mrs. L. P. D. Tilley.

Mrs. Robert Dunham, of New York, is spending two weeks with her parents, Colonel and Mrs. M. B. Edwards, Queen Square, Saint John.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Beverley Armstrong entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening at their residence in Bethesda, N.B., in honor of Colonel and Mrs. W. B. Anderson, of Kingston, Ontario. Covers were laid for twenty. Those present were Col. and Mrs. Anderson, Major General, Hon. H. H. McLean, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. R. J. Brook, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Frink, Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Allison, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Mortimer, Mrs. Balder, of Halifax, Miss Madeline Robertson, Miss McLean, of New York, Brig. Gen. the Hon. A. H. Macdonell, C.M.G., D.S.O., of Ottawa, and Mr. F. E. Sayre.

Vice Admiral Sir Cyril T. H. Fuller, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., and officers of his flagship, H.M.S. "Despatch," were hosts at a delightful dance on the "Despatch" on Monday evening. The ship has been at the port of Saint John for the last ten days. About fifty guests were present and dancing was enjoyed on the quarter deck, which was elaborately decorated with flags and Chinese lanterns. Music for dancing was provided by the ship's orchestra and a running supper was served during the evening. Entering the supper table was a charmingly arranged group of gladioli and other bright flowers. Sir Cyril received the guests upon their arrival. Among those attending the dance were Mr. and Mrs. Hugh H. McLean, Brig. General and Mrs. F. W. Hill, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. R. J. Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. R. Peniston Starr, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Daniel, Mr. and Mrs. Harold G. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Palfrey, Dr. and Mrs. D. C. Malcolm, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. Andrew G. Mulvihy, Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Hughes, Mrs. Daniel Mullin, Miss

Beryl Mullin, Mrs. Atwater Smith, Miss Louise Hill, Miss Kathleen Coster, Miss Helen Cudlip, Montreal, Miss Barbara Jack, Miss Audrey McLeod, Miss Viola McAvity, Miss Peggy Jones, Miss Margaret Henderson, Miss Elise Gilbert, Miss Eleanor Angus, Miss Frances Robinson, Miss Lois Fairweather, Miss Louise McInerney, Miss Rollo Kerr, Miss Mignon Rollo Kerr, Miss Barbara Nevins, Springfield, Mass., Miss Beatrice Fennety, New York, Miss Hortense Maher, Miss Sylvia Frink, Mr. Eric Thomson, Mr. M. P. Streeter, Mr. Marlin Merritt, Mr. Jack Holly, Mr. Harry Bartlett, Mr. Victor Hardwick and Mr. H. Davis.

Among those who entertained for Col. and Mrs. W. B. Anderson, of Kingston, Ont., during their visit to Saint John were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Mortimer, who gave a dinner when covers were laid for eight and Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood Skinner, who entertained at dinner and bridge at the Cliff Club on Thursday evening.



KENNETH
Son of Mr. and Mrs. Russell K. Odell, of Ottawa, at age of eleven months.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

FINANCIAL SECTION



Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 5, 1929

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

Is Steel Industry the Key to Our Economic Future?

By F. D. L. Smith

DRAWING upon history for their proofs, economists have pointed out that no modern nation can advance to the first rank materially without a great iron and steel industry, and that the nation which takes the lead in that industry will achieve the preponderance in the whole industrial world. The records of Great Britain, Germany and the United States in the last hundred years seem to justify the conclusions thus put forward. What is more! Canadians have every reason to take a profound interest in this theory and in its application to their own country. Several recent significant developments should be borne in mind.

There is the announcement that the high grade, cheaply mined American ore beds in the Lake Superior region are in process of rapid exhaustion and that they will not last out this generation. With their elimination extensive deposits on the Canadian side of the border will become important sources of supply even though the United States itself possesses sizeable low grade deposits. Premier Ferguson no doubt had this fact in mind when he announced the forthcoming increase in the Ontario Government bounty upon beneficiated iron ore mined in this province. The new coal discovery in the Abitibi region may be useful in this connection, but it is understood that the abundant hydro-electric energy available in Ontario and British Columbia, where the greatest Canadian iron ore deposits lie, will play a more important role in this task of beneficiation—that is to say in the cheap and rapid conversion of raw iron ore into a state from which steel can be readily made.

The National Research Council at Ottawa is expected to make a far-reaching announcement in regard to electrical beneficiation, a process of treatment which, it is contended, will solve the problem of making Canada one of the foremost iron and steel producing nations on earth. The almost incredible statement is even put forward that this Dominion is thus in a fair way ultimately to rival the United States in the production of iron and steel. Producing as it already does 90 per cent. of the world's nickel, Canada, it is pointed out, could conceivably achieve a monopoly in the output of nickel-steel materials. What such a development would mean for Canada can perhaps best be judged from what the iron and steel industry has meant for the United States.

It is a highly significant circumstance that the most important mineral deposits in the United States are found in a minute projection of the Canadian Laurentian Plateau or Pre-Cambrian shield to the south and west of Lake Superior, into the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Though this American portion of the great Plateau constitutes but two per cent. of its superficial area, it contains the Michigan copper mines and the Mesabi and allied iron ranges. The ores from these Lake Superior iron mines, have long yielded from 80 per cent. to 90 per cent. of America's annual output of iron and steel, and for many years over one-half the world's output in these products. This comparatively small extension of Canada's geological formations across the international border has long been the very foundation of that enormous industrial expansion which has made that portion of the United States lying between the Mississippi on the west and Baltimore and Boston on the east the greatest hive of prosperous manufacturers to be found on the globe. This little alienated corner of the Canadian Plateau in short, goes far to maintain one-half of the population, including most of the large cities of the American Republic.

Dr. C. V. Corless, formerly director and manager of the Mond Nickel Company, dwelt years ago upon the premier importance of the Lake Superior deposits in the development of the highly industrialized American Republic. Speaking especially of iron ores in the pre-Cambrian Shield or Laurentian Plateau which extends over most of central Canada and overflows for a few miles into the United States Dr. Corless has said:—

"We have already glanced at the great iron ore deposits in the Lake Superior region of the United States and have noted the enormous industrial development in the area lying north of the Ohio river and east of the Mississippi—an unparalleled economic expansion, the key to which is to be found in the deposits of iron ore in the relatively small American corner of the Canadian pre-Cambrian. We have noted, too, that though the reserves of ore of suitable grade for direct smelting are still very large, the rate of consumption is also very great—so great, in fact, that, assuming normal rate of increase, the blast-furnace dependent on them will probably begin to feel the pinch within 25 years; but that already the technical problem of improving the lower-grade ores is being vigorously attacked on a large scale.

"Now these iron formations south and west of Lake Superior extend into Canada both at the west end of the lake and across it. Geologists of the United States Geological Survey, familiar with the deposits similar to those on their side of the boundary, on the basis of such

(Continued on page 36)

Rustless Wheat: How Soon?

By Brenton A. Macnab

RUST infection in the Canadian western wheat fields—how persistently and systematically this handicap of wheat production on the prairies is being studied and combated, is especially interesting in harvest time. How nullify this agricultural evil? How stop the loss that it entails?

The scientific research workers in the Canadian western agricultural laboratories have an ingrained and persevering hope that is unquenchable. That hope aims at an improved species of wheat of ultimate evolution, and of a complete rust resistant character. They hope that by this means eventually a huge annual loss from rust infection may be overcome. It would appear not to be a vain hope.

Rust is the product of an organism. So elusive is it in the form in which it reaches Canada from the prairies south of the boundary line that it is not visible to the unassisted eye. The basic factor of the organism from which rust is produced comes from the wheat fields of

the western American states. The invisible spores are carried by the southerly winds into Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The differences in times of wheat growth in the western states and in the Canadian prairie provinces enable the transference of rust activities, in embryo form and otherwise, from south to north.

The spores become detached from the earlier southern grain growth. They reach the northern fields when wheat conditions on the Canadian prairies provide them sustenance. At a time when the northern conditions are favorable to propagation. Here is a provision of nature for the organism's growth and maintenance.

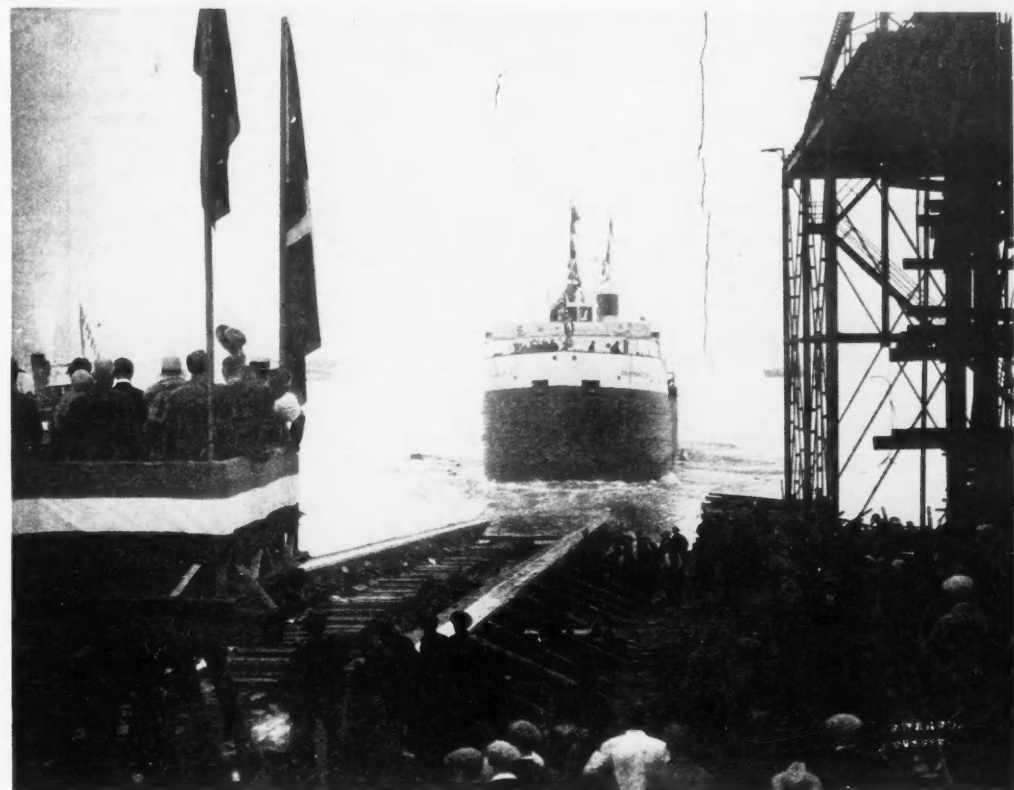
The spores are not all of the same species. They vary in appearance when under the microscope. Their effects, however, on wheat in growth are similar. They drop from the sky and fasten themselves to the growing wheat plant. Under varying conditions, involving moisture and temperature, their penetration of the wheat stalks is facilitated or obstructed. The sustenance they receive after lodgement enables propagation and multiplication. Their presence in the stalk prevents the ascent of soil moisture and nutrition from the root to the essential head of the plant. They jam the ducts. The leaves of the plant soon begin to wither. The heading out of grain is retarded. The grain matures in a shrivelled state. The grade of the wheat is lowered. There is a consequent annual loss, which, at times, in the aggregate, amounts to many millions of dollars.

The amount of damage to growing wheat varies. It is greater or less according to the volume of spore migration to the north. It is possible to determine beforehand, in fairly accurate count, whether a Canadian prairie wheat season is likely to be one of heavy or lesser damage. An exposed plate, treated with a sticky substance, tells the tale. It will retain enough spores, in the migratory period, within a given time, to enable determination of the density of the invading rust producers. That ascertained, local weather conditions play their part. These conditions enter into the experts' calculations and estimations. The annual damage to the Canadian wheat from rust, therefore, varies greatly, because of these and other concomitant reasons of a complex meteorological character. These factors forward or retard the development of the wheat enemy. Weather conditions and prevailing winds, of course, also govern the migration of the spores to a marked extent from the American prairies.

To cope with the rust two lines of action are being followed. In one case—to ensure a maximum of spores for experimental purposes and then battle the enemy organism's action—artificial spore creation is resorted to by the Canadian fighters of rust, as an expedient.

To cross-breed different kinds of wheat, in search of an absolute rust resisting variety as a final product, is not exactly a process of expediency. It is a tedious and involved course of experimentation. It necessarily covers a period of years.

(Continued on page 26)



A NEW ADDITION TO CANADA'S INLAND FLEET
The Motor ship "Grainmotor" a few minutes after she slid down the ways of the Davie Shipbuilding & Repairing Company, Lauzon, Levis, Quebec. Among those on the platform are: Mrs. C. G. Davie, Mrs. G. D. Davie, Mrs. M. P. Connolly, Mrs. Hibbard, Miss B. Davie, Miss Pretty, Rev. Mr. Hibbard and Mr. Jas. Mess, Mr. H. McClymont, Mr. T. R. Enderby, Mr. L. V. deBury, Mr. A. Campbell, Harbor Master Landry and Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Donval.

—Photo by Canada Steamship Lines.

GOLD & DROSS

ACRES OF DIAMONDS!

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I recently received the enclosed card from a firm called A. H. Hanson and Company, giving me an opportunity to buy shares in a corporation which has been formed, as the card says, "to mine diamonds from properties known to be richly laden with the finest quality."

While it seems funny to me that the big financial men could not have taken up all this stock themselves, I would not mind taking a long shot if you think that this has any chance. I don't know much about finance and on the surface this would look almost too good, if it were not for the important men mentioned in connection with it, particularly the vice-president of the United States Steel Corporation. I haven't subscribed for any of this stock yet, and before I do so I would be glad to get your opinion.

—R. L. L. Elora, Ont.

This beats peddling gold bricks or selling the City Hall. I am surprised that Mr. A. H. Hanson, with such an opportunity, doesn't abandon his high-sounding address at 16 Exchange Place, New York City, and go out and gather up some of these diamonds himself. I have seen many stock-selling efforts which in themselves constituted a direct warning to anyone who knew anything about business, but this is so bad as to be almost childish.

As was almost obvious, the vice-president of U.S. Steel (incidentally there are four vice-presidents) has nothing to do with such promotions, a fact concerning which I have received official confirmation. This was the only reference given which it was possible to check, but I feel quite sure that the "two bank presidents, a director of Kennecott Copper, and leading diamond dealers" would prove to be equally a product of the imagination of Mr. Hanson. Other statements made on the card are equally absurd, for example "production starts in May and the enormous dividends of the diamond fields are proverbial. A listed market within sixty days is assured by the principals." The whole concoction is one of the most absurd I have ever seen.

I note that A. H. Hanson and Company offer you as well a "daily market letter." If it is still being issued this daily market letter should be refused the Canadian mails and if you are still receiving it the best way to keep out of danger would be to throw it in your waste paper basket unopened. As for buying any of the stock, hunting for diamonds yourself would be an infinitely more profitable venture.

DOMINION TEXTILE CO.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

What do you think of Dominion Textile Company Limited common stock as a buy around 92? This seems to me to be a moderate price for the stock, as I understand it is paying \$5 a year in dividends.

—T. S. St. John, N.B.

If you are thinking of buying this to hold over a period of say, two or three years, it might turn out well, but I wouldn't advise buying with the idea of getting a profit in the near future. The trade situation for the textile industry generally has been unsatisfactory for quite some time, and there seems no reason to expect any marked rise in the price of Dominion Textile common shares until there has been some definite improvement in the position of the industry.

It is true that the common stock is selling around 92 at the present time, and that with an annual dividend of \$5 per share, the stock is yielding approximately 5.43 per cent at the current market price, which is a good deal better figure than that currently obtainable on first class industrial common stocks. But, as always, there is a reason for this comparatively high yield, or rather, for the comparatively low level at which the stock is selling.

Although it is true that Dominion Textile's net earnings for the past several years have been fairly steady in regard to the nature of the industry in which the company is engaged, net for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1929, amounted to \$5.68 on the 270,000 shares of common then outstanding, as compared with \$6.48 on 225,000 shares in the preceding period. Obviously, therefore, the common dividend requirements for the year were not covered by anything like as high a margin as was desirable, and the

present yield of 5.43 per cent therefore does not look at all attractive having regard to the risks involved.

It is reported that the company's plants were operated at approximately 75 per cent of capacity during the summer, following a period of heavy overtime early in the year. Earnings on staple products are reported to be low, but the company seems to have done better on specialties. While general conditions in the industry favor greater activity during the fall months, earnings are expected to show little, if any, gain.

DOMESTIC DIVIDENDS SEEM ASSURED

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have read with interest for years your advice to others on mining investments and so I now come to you with the first \$500 which I intend putting into mining. A friend of mine has suggested Dome as a sound and good paying stock. What do you think of this, as I can't afford to lose?

—R. B. R. Cornwall, Ont.

Dome's yield is high, being \$1 per share per year. Earnings this year have been computed at \$2 per share and the figure is reasonable. There is \$6 per share in cash assets behind the stock. The mine, of course, is not as young as it used to be. Production from the end of the year, coming from the greenstones, could reasonably be expected to decline. That earnings will for several years remain above dividend levels seems assured.

The hope for Dome is in the acquisition of outside properties or interests which could perpetuate the dividend life or inject new blood into the operation. Dome is looking for but has not found anything of interest. To some extent you would be speculating in Dome.

A SPECULATION IN GASOLINE

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Please tell me what you know about the Chemical Research Corporation as I have a tip that it's a real buy, but don't know anything about it. I have some dollars that I want to use to make more dollars. Also would you class Chemical Research as an investment or a speculation?

—D. W. Dundas, Ont.

Of course, it's a speculation, especially at this stage of the company's development, but as such it appears to offer some possibilities at current quotations around \$11, as a purchase for the long pull. The company controls the patents and process for the manufacture of "Cyclo" Gasoline, or "Gyro" Gasoline, as the product is known in the United States, which process, it is claimed, produces upwards of 30 per cent. more gasoline (depending upon the grade of crude) than is obtainable from the ordinary cracking processes.

The company has licensed various oil refiners to manufacture gasoline under its process and derives its income from a royalty averaging a little less than 25c per barrel of gasoline thus produced. The McColl-Frontenac Oil Company has been granted exclusive rights to the use of the process in Canada, whereas, in the United States arrangements have been made for its use by quite a number of companies.

In Canada the sales of "Cyclo" gas have grown steadily since its introduction, and it is reported that for some time past McColl-Frontenac Oil Company has had difficulty in supplying the demand. In the United States the consumption of Gyro, while it has shown a considerable increase, has been handicapped by the fact that it has only been available in a few localities. Gyro Gasoline is now being produced over there on a much larger scale, and within a short time, I am told, it will be available to consumers from coast to coast.

There are 720,000 no-par value shares of stock of Chemical Research Corporation outstanding, and I am informed that at the present time earnings accruing to the company are running at a rate equivalent to slightly better than \$1 per share per annum. As soon as the selling facilities in the United States are increased as outlined above, income accruing to the Chemical Research Corporation naturally should increase proportionately, and an earnings figure as high as \$7 per share per

(Continued on page 28)



SIR HERBERT S. HOLT

Chairman of the Boards of the Canada Power and Paper Corporation and of the Port Alfred Pulp and Paper Corporation, which, together with the Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company, Ltd., is being taken over on a share-exchange basis by Canada Power. The amalgamation greatly strengthens the Holt-Gundy holdings in the newsprint field.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"



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Twenty years ago Greenshields & Co introduced a new factor into the investment business of Canada by founding a department for the conduct of investment by mail.

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Rustless Wheat: How Soon?

(Continued from Page 25)

I first witnessed the operation of a rust preventive, mechanically applied. Next, I viewed the five-years' result of what is hoped will be a permanent remedy. However, three more years, at least, must elapse before a scientific victory can be credited to the research workers.

To see the result of direct action by dry sulphur dusting we stood in a wheat field where the grain was nearing maturity. All of the growing wheat there, including a small section—a corner—had had let loose on it, after a certain growth, rust producing organisms of artificial culture. In addition the natural American bred, wind blown varieties had, in the ordinary course, found a resting place there.

The corner plot was irremediably rusted. It had not received anti-rust treatment. A contrast was so enabled with other parts of the field. The field itself was divided into sections, with footpaths running parallel, to define each section and differentiate the treatment.

"This block of wheat," said one of the laboratory men, selecting a square for illustration, "has been treated to a maximum number of pounds per acre of sulphur dust. The quantity used was sufficient to completely exterminate the rust organisms. This dust had," further said he, "been blown upon the growing wheat so many times each week.

"This piece of wheat is now 100 per cent. rid of rust. It will harvest a maximum number of bushels of the best grade—consistent with this summer's drought—in consequence of its special treatment."

The block of wheat under scrutiny was an interesting object lesson. It proved the productivity of the unfertilized and natural prairie soil. It had reacted conformably to the beneficial effect of the reserve of moisture inherent in the subsoil, despite the season's exceptional drought. That underlying moisture had been carried over from the winter's frost and snow.

At best there is an average rain fall of only 20 inches in the section. But the growth was well nourished in the absence of rust interference with the moisture. True, it was near the bank of the Red River. In other respects it was not so far from equality with the prevalent soil and moisture conditions in all three prairie provinces. For outside of the Red River valley the rainfall is normally under fifteen inches when computed over a period of several years. The rust preventive was consequently held to be effective in application on the average prairie wheat field. There was no particular condition of local advantage. That was what was aimed at.

Other squares of wheat adjoining the particular one pointed out by the agricultural college staff expert showed lesser freedom from rust infection. The immunity varied in proportion as the sulphur spray fell below the necessary maximum poundage per acre and because of the lessened number of the times it was applied. The more sulphur dust the smaller amount of rust. A border strip of ripened Garnet wheat along one side of the sulphur treated patches had been sown earlier than the latter. It had been used as the medium of implantation and distribution of the artificial rust culture. This border wheat stood in stooks. An examination of the ripened heads showed a remarkably shrivelled content of grain of this favorite standard wheat when compared with the nearby standing grain. The border, of course, had not been dusted with sulphur.

The sulphur dust had been applied elsewhere—except in the corner before mentioned and purposely left untreated—by an ingenious machine, operated in the same way as a light tractor. The wheel rims (there were no tires) and the wheel base were both narrowed to run between the upstanding rows of machine-seeded wheat. A cylindrical air blast generator was part of this sulphur dust spreader, operating only when there was movement. A perforated pipe in front, much in the fashion of a rear water cart sprinkler, gave vent to the dust. The dusting pipe covered a frontage of thirty feet in width and is practicable at fifty. It emitted a thick cloud of sulphur dust which settled on the wheat.

The contrivance is one of two machines now in existence, made for this special purpose.

It is still a question whether the dust distributor's general use on prairie farms is within the scope of practicability, or economically possible or profitable. It can, however, be used for seed wheat protection: it has been shown beyond all question that sulphur dust applied up to a certain maximum in quantity and frequency in application will completely rid wheat of rust.

The method followed suggests the advisability of smaller acreage possible of disinfection. Instead of a greater acreage, one exceeding the physical possibilities of sulphur treat-

ment. This suggestion follows the say-so of the experts.

The alternatives of a lesser quantity and a higher grade are now open to discussion, versus greater acreage and an inferior grade—a case of quality against quantity—of intensive cultivation in this fashion beating out the hit or miss style of raising wheat.

It is not at all improbable, again say the experts, that a practicable type of a sulphur dust spreader will be invented and take an important place among farm equipment, available, as needed, in a community or co-



HON. JACQUES BUREAU
Former Minister of Customs in the Dominion Government, who has been elected to the Board of Directors of Dominion Distillers Consolidated.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

operative sense in the very near future.

But the evolution—the "invention," if so it may be called—of a rust resisting wheat is a much farther reaching matter than any mechanical appliance fight that can possibly be waged against rust infection.

One small plot of growing wheat, in another quarter of the experimental farm, illustrates the non-mechanical, the evolutionary, programme.

Here was assembled the visible product of five years of effort in continuous cross-breeding.

Originally a bread wheat—it would necessarily be an indubitable "hard" standard brand, a favorite with the millers, an early ripener—but an easy prey to rust spores—was one of the bases of these cross-breeds. The other species would be a durum wheat, a soft grain, of less commercial value than, say, the notable Marquis wheat. Durum is used extensively in macaroni making. It is impervious to rust. So is emmer, another rust resistant variety, also used in producing hybrids.

Twenty hybrid growths of rust proof wheat are in this part of the nursery. They are the selections from eighty crosses of the previous four years with the standard Marquis. All are pronounced equal to Marquis in commercial respects. They are rust resistant because of their cross bred heritage. Weak straw is a defect of some of them. Three years more of selective breeding will be chiefly centered in the work of stalk stiffening.

That is how near, say the experts, western Canada is to new varieties of early ripening, rust proof hard northern wheat of unimpaired commercial value.

To follow in detail the progression of these rust resistant plants from year to year is not difficult under the guidance of an expert. For the first stage of hybridization a male standard wheat plant is selected. When the grain is approaching the milk or milk stage the generative part of its florescence is carefully removed. That part is then segregated carefully in paper glass. Next a female plant of the species durum, or emmer, is made ready. There is a contact of the two species in which wheat pollen plays a part. The impregnated plant is

covered snugly with paper glass until the pollen season is over, to prevent unsupervised contacts. The plants so treated are "cropped" the following autumn. Next year the grains are sown. The second year's plants are carefully observed. Some of them are more Marquis-like than of resemblance to durum or emmer; the appearance of others vice versa.

The expert selects the plants which least resemble the parent stock. If, after the second planting of the seed of the "selects," the "neither" specimens are reproduced true to type; if the grain product, when tested, shows conformation to "hard" tendencies, besides imperviousness to rust, the planting process is continued year after year.

In another nursery plot, where hybrids from the first crosses were in their first year, out of over 5,000 growths only one was regarded with favor by its human parent. The difficulties of cross-breeding, the small range of choice were strictly in evidence.

The favored plant was sturdy and upstanding. It was untouched by rust. Its head conformed to the most approved standard "hard" types. It challenged all of its brothers and sisters by its obvious healthful growth, the vividness of its green.

"Who knows," said the expert, "but that the grain from this very plant will reproduce—in view of its fine appearance—its rust resistance so apparent—something of great potential value in western wheat cultivation?"

The visitors stood about and gazed upon this particular hybrid with something akin to awe. One of them remarked, after the style of Goethe at Valmy, that from "this very spot" on the Manitoba prairie might well commence a new era in wheat history in the Canadian west. And that, at least, all of the visitors were glad to be there, just as the noted German philosopher was glad to witness the winning by anti-reactionaries one of the world's great battles of destiny.

By similar processes, in another direction, Marquis wheat was evolved by a Canadian expert as an early ripener. That step forward has saved many millions of dollars, by making possible an escape from the early autumn frosts of the Canadian western prairie.

A sure-fire rust resistant wheat would take a place in wheat growing as a discovery of equal, or even greater, value.

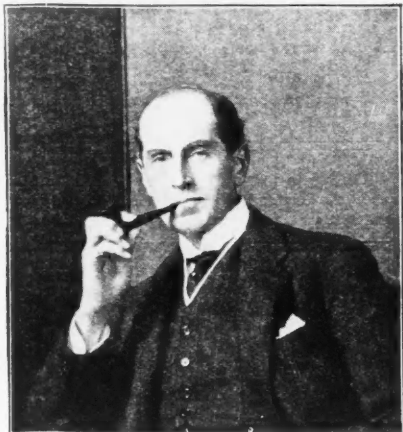
Western Plant Bought By E. & H. Products

ENAMEL and Heating Products, Limited has purchased the Albion Stove Works, Limited, of Victoria, B. C., which was incorporated in 1905 to take over the stove manufacturing business of the Albion Iron Works, Limited. This company has been manufacturing a line of coal and wood steel ranges, cast ranges and furnaces, and the business has been rapidly growing.

The acquisition of this property will be a distinct advantage to the Enamel and Heating Products, Limited, as the company will manufacture, at Victoria, the various lines that they have been shipping from Sackville, N.B., to British Columbia, which will mean a very considerable saving in freight. The transfer of this business from Sackville to Vancouver will not affect the output of the Sackville plant, as the latter is now entering upon the manufacturing of steam and hot water boilers which will give it an additional output. The business of the company is showing a decided increase in Eastern Canada.

"In adopting this form of statement the bank is to be congratulated on courageous recognition of the ultimate development in banking systems."

PROF. LAWRENCE R. DICKSEE, M.Com., F.C.A.



Professor Dicksee, of London University, on Mechanised Banking

IN an article in the London journal "The Accountant," Lawrence R. Dicksee, Emeritus Professor of Accounting and Business Methods in the University of London, discusses mechanical accounting methods and predicts the ultimate complete mechanisation of banking systems.

Touching upon the recent mechanisation of the Midland Bank and Westminster Bank (of England), Professor Dicksee says, in part: "The development is being watched by the other banks with the greatest interest, and there can be little doubt that they will all follow suit in the course of the present year.

"The manner in which a bank decides to keep its own accounting records is, of course, a matter which concerns the general public, and even the bank's customers, but little; but the abolition of the old-fashioned pass book, written up by hand in favour of machine ledger statements in loose-leaf form, is a matter of that particular bank. The changeover has been effected with remarkable smoothness, and has upon the whole been received exceedingly well by the bank's customers. The statement form is a notable improvement upon the old-fashioned pass book, in that it shows clearly the balance of the account after

each transaction has taken place. The customer can, accordingly, see the state of his account at a glance, instead of having to add up two columns of figures and strike a balance in order to arrive at the result.

"In adopting this form of statement, the bank is to be congratulated on courageous recognition of the ultimate development of banking systems. The increasing demands on banking service render it essential that detailed records should be eliminated as far as possible in order to secure maximum output per head of staff.

"It seems very clear, therefore, that, in making the bold step in the direction of mechanisation of its accounts, it is developing its organisation upon thoroughly sound lines. The important economies it will thus effect will place it in a very advantageous position as compared with other banking concerns, and, accordingly, in a very little while, the mechanisation of bank accounting is bound to become general."

Burroughs, who supplied the equipment used in the Westminster and Midland Banks of England, welcomes the opportunity of conferring with the Banks in the further mechanisation of their systems.

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Is Montreal Power Too High? A Real Valuation Basis

By B. K. Sandwell

ONE of the consequences of the new factor introduced into stock market conditions by the widespread development of investment trusts is going to require very careful attention by investors. This is the temporary drying-up of the available supply of a stock to which the investment trusts have directed their attention, and its consequent pushing up to a level considerably in excess of what would be justified by its mere intrinsic merits. This pushing up is naturally followed by a cessation of purchasing on the part of the trusts, who are much too well advised to pursue even the best securities up to an unreasonable level; and in due time, as additional supplies of the stock come on the market, the price readjusts itself to a reasonable valuation.

But it is very easy for an artificial temporary peak to be created and to last for several months. It is an interesting question whether it would not be good policy for the investment trusts to feed out a portion of their holdings of such an overvalued stock with a view to repurchase at lower levels, and whether such a policy would not really be in the interests of market stability. On the whole, the tendency of these trusts is perhaps to be a little too retentive of securities about whose intrinsic value they once satisfied themselves.

The action of the Canadian bank stocks in the latter part of 1928, when investment trust buying pushed them up to a level 15 or 20 per cent above their present quoted prices, is a case strongly in point. Nothing whatever has occurred to impair the prospects of the Canadian banks, and the general market for other types of securities is higher than it was when they reached their peak. But the floating supply of these stocks is exceedingly small and cannot be supplemented by short selling, and the investment trusts simply mopped up all that there was and drove up the price to an unreasonable level. It is improbable that the trusts themselves were buyers at the peak prices, but there is always a class of people who come in at the tail of such a movement and insist on getting a stock that has been rising although it may already have risen far too much.

It is interesting to consider whether the present for Montreal Power, which has recently ranged between 160 and 180, is not another example of the same sort of thing. The yield on Power consists of course much less in its actual dividend than in its periodical price enhancement; but price enhancement can only be brought about by periodical increases in the dividend—or at least in the earnings out of which dividends could be paid. Even at the minimum price of 160, Montreal Power would have to pay a dividend of \$8.00 to give the very moderate yield of five per cent on its cost if unassisted by market advances. But the actual dividend on Power is \$2.40, and this rate was only reached as recently as October of last year; in that year even the reported net earnings were only \$3.61 per share. It is true that Power can be relied upon to double its earnings per share every ten years; but that merely means that it will be over ten years from now before its earnings, to say nothing of its dividend, will be five per cent on the present market price.

It is difficult, but not impossible, to arrive at a mathematical valuation of a stock which doubles its dividend every 10 years (by gradual increases at an average rate of about seven per cent per annum). Only two factors have to be assumed in the calculation. The first is: What is the present value of a perpetual dividend of one dollar in the kind of business in which the company is engaged? The second is: At what rate, or gradually increasing rates, should we discount the future increments of that dividend?

The answer to the first question depends somewhat on the nature of the business and its attendant risks; but since we are dealing with a business in which we count with considerable certainty on a steady increase of dividend, it is obvious that the risk of a decrease need not be given much weight—that is to say, the capital value of a perpetual dollar dividend will be much the same as the value of a perpetual or very long-term dollar of bond interest, or say approximately twenty dollars.

The answer to the second question is much more difficult to arrive at. We must, it would seem, apply a

steadily increasing rate of discount to the successive increments in the annual dividend, according as they begin this year, next year, the year after, and so on. The prospect of a dollar a year added to one's income for all time beginning next year is obviously much more interesting than the prospect of a similar increase beginning years from now, and there is a distance of time at which such increments cease to have any value in terms of present money.

The formula for the present value of a dollar dividend increasing itself for all time by about seven per cent per annum is therefore roughly this: Present value of one dollar perpetual annuity, say \$20; plus present value of seven cents perpetual annuity beginning next year and discounted at five per cent; plus present value of 7½ cents beginning in two years and discounted at six per cent; plus about eight cents beginning in three years and discounted at eight per cent; and so on. The first increment would be worth \$1.40 next year but is only worth \$1.32 now; the second increment, worth \$1.50 two years from now, is only worth \$1.31; the third increment is only worth \$1.27 now; although the successive increments get larger each succeeding year, their present value gets smaller, owing to our increasing rate of discount, or in other words to the diminishing present importance of the remoter instalments.

The rate of reduction eventually becomes very rapid, and the present val-



ALBERT MATTHEWS
President of the investment banking firm of Matthews & Company, Limited, who has been elected to the Advisory Board of Reliance International Corporation, an investment trust whose shares were recently offered to the public.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

ue becomes negligible long before the twentieth increase is reached; and it will be found that the total present value of this steadily increasing series of annual payments will never attain to forty dollars, or twice the present value of the present dividend rate, unless we put a much higher valuation on the remoter instalments. By this means the present value of a dollar dividend increasing at about seven per cent per annum (geometrical progression) for all time, may be set down as something under forty dollars. And on this basis the true value of a share of Montreal Power, with \$2.40 present dividend, works out at about \$96.

It is true that this method of valuation does not make any allowance for the fact that the sum of the annual dividend and the annual increment of value considerably exceeds the normal return on safe investments. But no method of valuation can give full effect to this circumstance. For by the assumptions that we have made and which have been true in the case of Montreal Power and for many years, there is always an increase of about seven per cent every year in everything that goes to make up the basis of valuation of this stock—the dividend, the earnings, the prospects of future dividends, everything. Whatever basis we adopt for valuing the stock this year must be similarly applicable next year, and the result of it is that the value of the stock will be seven per cent higher, so that the holder has received a seven per cent increment in the value of his holding, plus a cash dividend.

If we adopted a method of valuation by which the stock today was valued at \$960 instead of \$96 as worked out above that same method of valuation would give us \$1,127.20 for the following year, and the holder would still be benefitted by a seven per cent increment plus a cash distribution. The higher we put the value of the stock, the more negligible becomes the cash dividend; but the increment always remains at seven per cent. In

other words, the true yield on a stock such as Power cannot be reduced below seven per cent no matter what method of valuation is applied to it, if that method of valuation can be continually applied throughout the future.

The present market basis of the valuation of Power (at 160 to 180) is from 66 to 75 times the dividend. If that basis of valuation can be maintained indefinitely, Power holders will always be getting a cash yield of 1.33 to 1.5 per cent and an increment yield of seven per cent. But the whole question is whether so high a basis of valuation can be maintained. It is suggested above that a sound mathematical basis of valuation would give about forty times the dividend. As a matter of historic fact, Power has sold within the last ten years as low as seventeen times the dividend and only reached twenty-five times the dividend as recently as 1925. The enormous profits which it has yielded to its holders have been entirely the result of the astonishing rise in the price of the stock expressed as a multiple of the dividend; and it should be noted that between 1920 and 1925 that rise was merely parallel with the rise of all capital values in terms of their annual distribution, or in other words with the fall of the interest rate; after 1925 the rise in Power became much more rapid than the fall in the interest rate, and for the last several months Power has gone on rising although the interest rate was itself rising and the capital value of annuities was therefore going down.

The public appears to have derived a misleading conception of the dividend advances in Montreal Power, from the action of the Company in repaying \$50 per share out of capital in 1926. This was in no sense a distribution of a special dividend, for it was accompanied by an actual reduction in the cash dividends paid to the holders of the corresponding equity. The dividend on one share of Power in 1920 was \$5; it had been so for only a short time. The dividend on the three equivalent shares of new Power is now \$7.20; so that unless we assume that the holders are getting at least \$2.80 income from their \$50 cash repayment, they are actually receiving less than twice what they were receiving in 1920. In market value, of course, the comparison is enormously more favorable. The equity was worth \$85 in 1920; it is today worth over \$180 for the shares and \$50 for the cash repayment, a total of over \$530.

That the rate of increase in earnings and dividend distribution can be maintained for many years to come does not admit of much doubt. That the stock will continue to show anything like the same rate of increase in market value is obviously impossible. The causes which have led to that increase cannot operate indefinitely, and some of them, such as the falling interest rate, have already ceased to operate. If the price of the stock should remain stationary for a few years, or until the dividend had risen to at least 2¼ or 2½ per cent on the price, the loss in interest to the holders would be over four per cent per annum, assuming that money is worth six per cent to them.

Montreal Power is undoubtedly one of the best stocks in the world, but it is possible to pay too much even for the very best stock.

Good Advance

Burns & Co. Business
Ahead for Six Months

REPORTS from Calgary indicate that sales of Burns and Co., Ltd., showed an increase of 15 per cent for the first six months of 1929 over the same period last year. The increased sales of the packing houses, branch houses, retail stores and Consolidated Fruit Co., Ltd. (a wholly-owned subsidiary) compare very closely, thus indicating the steady development of the business of the company as a whole.

Palm Dairies, Ltd., another wholly-owned subsidiary, engaged mainly in the ice cream, cream and milk business, showed a larger increase in sales than did the other departments. This was due to expansions in 1929, and as these activities are profitable ones, future earnings will be materially increased.

Earnings are only published with the annual statement, but officials of the company state that the result for the six months this year showed a very satisfactory increase over the same period last year.

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GOLD & DROSS

A SPECULATION IN GASOLINE (Continued from Page 25)

annum has been predicted by a source of information close to the company. Of course I cannot say how far this expectation is justified.

No dividends are being paid on the stock at the present time, but I am told that it may be put on a dividend basis next spring. At the present time the stock is dealt in on the unlisted section of the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange, Toronto, but application has already been made, I am informed, for listing on the New York Curb and Montreal Curb. If and when this is done, the increased marketability should be reflected in the price of the stock.

Gasoline manufactured under the Gyro process is also about to be distributed in England by the Petroleum Refineries Limited, also on a royalty basis and in time the Chemical Research Corporation may derive a satisfactory revenue from this source. However, in spite of this generally favourable picture, you should not forget that the stock is very definitely speculative at present.

ABANA A FAIR SPECULATION

Editor, Gold and Dross:

What do you think of Abana as a buy at present prices? I am a keen follower of your mining advice and I would appreciate a brief picture of recent developments at the mine and of the company's financial position.

—J. S. B., Hamilton, Ont.

Abana at around \$1.75 is a fair speculative purchase. Current work is designed to rapidly open up the ore zone at the 500 foot level. This was explored previously by diamond drilling and offered very fair indications. Cross-cuts to this ore are now being driven and news should shortly be given out.

The company is not in a very good financial position and it is assumed that the results of new lateral work will be employed to enhance the market price. Present money is coming in installments from the stock underwriter. His price is above market, which is not a very satisfactory condition. However, the company is not embarrassed for funds and can carry out its present program of work comfortably.

MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL PREFERRED

Editor, Gold and Dross:

What is your opinion re the proposed merger of the Mount Royal Hotel with other hotels? To me it savors of a scheme whereby United Hotels might get some return on Mount Royal common stock, which looks rather far off under the present financial structure. In event of the proposal being accepted, must I exchange my preferred stock or will I still be entitled to dividends at the present rate of interest if earned?

—J. H., Toronto, Ont.

You are under no compulsion to exchange your Mount Royal Hotel Company preferred stock for common stock. In the proposed new United International Hotels, Inc. The offer which has been made by the latter company to Mount Royal shareholders is for an exchange of stock—it is not a matter of the Mount Royal Hotel Company disposing of its assets to the new concern. You are, therefore, completely at liberty to decline the offer without having your present position affected in any way.

Personally, I am unable to see any benefit, from the point of view of the Mount Royal preferred shareholders, that can offset the obvious disadvantages incurred in making the exchange. The Mount Royal preferred shareholders are asked to sacrifice their preferred position, to sacrifice their arrears of dividends (no provision being made in the offer for the retirement of the script certificates representing these arrears), and sacrifice, in all probability, any immediate income return, for the sake of a better market for the new stock and the possibility that the latter will ultimately give them more in the way of dividends than they now get from their present holdings.

It is true that the new stock, if it is listed on the New York Stock Exchange as predicted, will presumably have a much better market than that now enjoyed by Mount Royal Hotel preferred, but I am unable to see the argument regarding dividends. The Mount Royal Hotel Company is now earning its present 6 per cent. preferred dividend by a fair margin and there seems to be every present prospect that dividends on the issue will continue to be paid regularly.

On the other hand, it seems unlikely that the United International Hotels Incorporated will be able to pay dividends on its common stock for a fairly considerable time, probably two or three years anyway, and even then it is by no means certain that your income return for the new common would equal that from your present preferred holdings. Altogether, I am quite unable to see why the preferred shareholders should sacrifice themselves in this way.

TWIN CITY UNATTRACTIVE

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Don't you think that Twin City Rapid Transit common stock would be a good buy now, earnings having increased so well lately? It seems to me that this should be a good bet, as you get a return of 10 per cent. on your money by buying now. I wish you would give me your opinion of this and your idea of the company's position and prospects as you see them.

—T. S., Hamilton, Ont.

It is true that recent earnings have shown an improvement, but I wouldn't advise you to be unduly optimistic on this account. More than a short-term earnings increase will be required to bring about any marked appreciation in the price of this stock.

It is true, also, that a purchase of the stock will give you a large immediate return—no less than 10 1/2 per cent. on the basis of a quotation of 39—but as maintenance of the current \$1 dividend rate is uncertain beyond this year, too much importance should not be attached to this point either. Altogether, I see little attraction in the stock at this time.

The number of revenue passengers carried on the company's lines has decreased steadily during the last several years, but repeated fare increases have resulted in better looking income statements over the last several quarterly periods. However, it is quite possible that Twin City Rapid Transit Company has gone the limit in the way of fare increases. The latest increase, granted early this year, brought the rate to 10c cash for a single ride or 7 1/2c per ticket, these being sold in multiples of 6. No large urban traction company has yet asked over 10c per ride, and it is probable that the limit of fares is at least very close, if not already reached.



J. W. BUTLER

President of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company whose shareholders have voted in favor of a split in both the preferred and common shares of the company.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

Temporarily, Twin City has gained something by the recent increase, the earnings statement for the first six months of 1929 showing an increase in net of nearly 3 per cent., with per share income on the common of \$2.64, as compared with \$2.13 reported in the like period of 1928. The \$1 dividend rate on the common, re-established early this year, is thus being fairly well covered at the present time, but it is difficult to say what the future holds in store.

WRIGHT HARGREAVES OUTLOOK IMPROVES

Editor, Gold and Dross:

As a reader of your paper I would appreciate very much any information you can give me as to present conditions at Wright Hargreaves. The newspaper reports I have seen seem to be conflicting and very often out of line with the market. Has the company issued any report lately and can you tell me something about the quantity of ore milled and the profit?

—T. H. M., London, Ont.

Wright Hargreaves has not issued an official statement for some months. But students of the property are unanimous in stating that the outlook has greatly improved. Intensive geological study has removed in great part the stumbling blocks of faulting and value losses. The mine faces a period of lateral development hitherto unprecedented. Work toward the east, in virgin ground, offers encouraging results. New veins have been found and faulted sections connected up.

Wright Hargreaves is recovering about \$10 to the ton from 400 to 450 tons per day. There is not much profit in this at the moment, for the reason that development costs are high. This development work is designed to continue for a considerable period and to put the mine in first-class condition for resumption of milling and production on former levels, without the necessity of worrying about supply of ore. You could accept the figure of about \$30,000 monthly as gross profit. But the outlook has definitely improved.

NATIONAL RADIATOR CORP.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I am proposing to make a little investment in National Radiator Corporation. I am thinking of putting about \$500 into the company, say \$300 in the preferred stock and \$200 in the common. A financial man I have been talking to thinks this is a good idea, as he says the company's earnings are due to improve considerably. Please give me all the information you can about the company.

—C. M., Calgary, Alta.

People have been talking about an improvement in the earning power of National Radiator Corporation for a long time, but it is slow of realization. While the outlook over a period of years indicates improvement, I would not recommend a purchase of either class of stock at this time except as a radical long pull speculation. At 16 for the preferred and 5 for the common, both issues are currently quoted around their low for the year and there seems no immediate prospect of any marked improvement.

The company, as you probably know, is engaged in the manufacture and sale of heating equipment, including radiators, boilers, and numerous accessories. Owing to severe competition in this field, and to the company's failure to retain the entire business of the predecessor companies, National Radiator's earnings have followed a downward trend since the formation of the present concern by consolidation two years ago. For 1928 the company reported a deficit of \$1,343,501 or \$6.53 per share of common, while for the twelve months ending June 30th, 1929, a deficit of \$1,280,847 was registered, which is at the rate of about

NOTICE TO READERS

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Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matter, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

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Phases of Prosperity

Canada has experienced three distinct periods of prosperity since the beginning of this century. The contrasts in these phases are examined in our October investment list which will be mailed gratis to any one interested.

Please write to our nearest office.

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Our October Investment Letter

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Brazilian Traction, Light & Power

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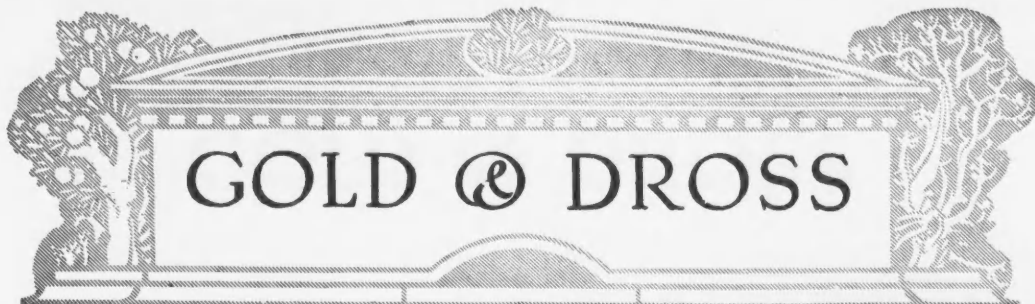


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DIVIDEND NOTICE
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-Five cents (25c) per share for the quarter ending October 31st, 1929, has been declared on class "A" shares, payable on the 1st day of November, 1929, to shareholders on record at the close of business on the 15th day of October, 1929.
By Order of the Board,
ERIC SHANN, Secretary,
Winnipeg, Manitoba,
October 1st, 1929.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of October, 1929:
On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%) payable on the 1st day of November to Shareholders of record of the 21st day of October, 1929.
On the Common Stock, One Dollar (\$1.00) per share, payable on the 15th day of November to Shareholders of record of the 5th day of November, 1929.
By Order of the Board,
C. E. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Montreal, Que.,
30th September, 1929.



\$6.30 for each common share, indicating that the looked for improvement is not yet effective.

Prospects for the balance of the year are brighter, however, due in large part to stabilization of prices and to the curtailment of production effective throughout the industry. The company has \$11,529,000 of funded debt. Dividends on 60,000 shares of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred were passed in 1928, accumulations now amounting to \$7 per share, and nothing has been paid on 270,000 no par common shares since early last year.

A GOOD LIST OF MINES

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Will you kindly give me your opinion of the following list of mines and tell me what you believe to be the chances of appreciation during the next few months. I am a steady reader of Gold and Dross and I can frankly state that your paper has saved me very considerable losses on mines in the past.

—L. O. R., Montreal, Que.

It would be a hardy soul who would venture a prediction on mining stock levels over a period of several months. You have, I can say, picked out a good list of sound stocks. You have evidently been studying the properties, the plans, the cash assets and drawing correct inferences to enable you to make this selection. It will be necessary for you to continue to watch the news as it issues.

When Sudbury Basin, holding 1,250,000 shares of Falconbridge, can lose in liquid assets over \$4,000,000 through the drop in Falconbridge price in a few weeks, you will realize the impossibility of gauging the trend of individual stocks. When Falconbridge, striding rapidly toward production and shaping up excellently minewise, can slump so considerably without apparent cause, the answer is complete.

It is not now and has not been possible to estimate the per share value of Ventures. It is known that the company has made very large profits in investments in Rhodesian copper stocks; it is known that its subsidiary, Dominion Explorers, has secured substantial interests in large metal deposits in the northwest; it is a fact that the company has available a large sum for the exploitation of likely mining properties.

Howey, opening up its deposit at the 1,000 foot level, adding to its ore horizons at the 625 and 875 foot levels, building a mill and providing itself with power, has fallen into an unaccountable market slump, after withstanding successfully the difficult months of summer when practically all stocks suffered. It appears to have the essentials for a successful mining operation.

W. A. M., largely owned by Noranda and with a small floating supply of stock, has appreciated to a point where current earnings for the company appear to be discounted some time in advance. Minewise conditions have been improving. Current profits are at the rate of about \$700,000 yearly, or about 35 cents per share. Dividends are not in sight.

Mining Corporation, supported by excellent prospects and anticipated earnings on the Base Metals property and currently paying 25 cents annually, has a speculative interest in the Queumont, which has not yet provided conclusive or even indicative evidence of successful outcome.

POTPOURRI

D. B., West Summerland, B.C. The WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY operates the street railway system of the City of Winnipeg and controls, amongst other companies, the MANITOBA POWER COMPANY. Both Winnipeg Electric and Manitoba Power have made substantial progress this last two years and the prospects for further growth are bright. Winnipeg Electric common, at the present time, represents, I think, quite an attractive speculation for a hold. It is still selling substantially below its recent high.

B. F. W., Port Elgin, Ont. ST. ANTHONY GOLD MINES, LIMITED, capitalized at \$3,000,000 in shares of \$1 par, of which over two-thirds are issued, is operating a gold prospect in the Sturgeon Lake, Thunder Bay district. The property is equipped with a mining plant and a ten-stamp mill. Some production was secured several years ago and the property was opened up to a depth of 500 feet, with levels established at 150, 250, 350 and 500 feet. On the 250 foot level good ore was encountered and a considerable tonnage blocked out. An official ore estimate places the figure at \$750,000 in \$12 grade. Following 3,000 feet of diamond drilling mining operations were resumed and at the present time work on the 150 foot level about 425 feet north of the shaft has resulted in the securing of ore grade material over a four foot width. In midsummer the mill was re-opened and at present is handling about 50 tons a day. It is proposed to add a cyanide unit to the circuit and to treat an additional tonnage. The rated



SYDNEY T. SMITH

President of the Reliance Grain Company, Ltd., which has just issued its annual report showing a satisfactory increase in profit. The company's progress is considered gratifying in view of the general situation in the West.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

full capacity of the mill is 100 tons daily. A review of the property shows it to have interesting possibilities but it is far from being a proven, commercially profitable operation as yet. The company reports itself comfortably financed for the continuance of the exploration effort required to open up orebodies of size and importance, if such exist. Naturally the stock is highly speculative.

G. A., Vancouver, B.C. I see no reason to dispose of your JAPANESE GOVERNMENT 6½ per cent. bond, due 1954. Japan's financial condition has improved a good deal since the big earthquake of three or four years ago and the issue you are holding seems well secured, although not quite in the same class as our own Dominion of Canada bonds. Your CALGARY POWER preferred and your FRASER COMPANIES gold note are both in excellent shape and may well be held. Your WESTERN POWER COMPANY OF CANADA 5 per cent. bond, due 1949, is not in the front rank from a security standpoint by reason of the small surplus the company has had over fixed charges for a number of years past. For example, the amount of interest required per annum is \$224,510 whereas the company's average income over a five year period to June 30th, 1928, was \$320,416, which, while adequate for requirements, does not provide as high a margin of safety as is desirable. Nevertheless, the long term outlook for the company is favorable and over a period of years this margin of safety should increase.

M. A., London, Ont. IMPERIAL ROYALTIES is not entitled, I think, to be classed as a safe investment, as all oil royalty stocks are speculative to some degree, even the best. However, Imperial Royalties has made a good record to date and is now, I believe, in its ninth year of operation, during which period it has paid its preferred dividends regularly. For those who are prepared to disregard the lack of a ready market for the stock and who are willing to take some definite risk for the sake of a larger-than-ordinary return, Imperial Royalties is, I think, a reasonable purchase for a moderate proportion of one's funds.

B. R. A., Bohagaween, Ont. It is hardly possible to form any opinion of DENISON COPPER. The company will not say anything about their properties, stating that they have no stock to sell and that therefore the public has no interest. They own certain acreage on the Worthington Offset, Sudbury area, where they have done about 10,000 feet of diamond drilling with undisclosed results. It is understood that they are financing to undertake larger scale work.

A. C., Peterboro, Ont. SUDBURY MANITOBA MINES dropped its ground in the Sudbury district and did a little prospecting on its Manitoba holdings. This was in the nature of surface exploration and it resulted in nothing being found to warrant more serious effort. Very little work was done anywhere this year. Certainly the stock has no investment calibre and is not even a fair speculation.

J. W., Kenora, Ont. AMITY COPPER & GOLD MINES, LIMITED, capitalized at \$3,000,000 in shares of \$1 par, and with 1,900,000 shares issued, was originally formed to exploit a claim holding in Bolschetal township, Rouyn area. Attention was switched to a copper prospect in the Boston Creek district. A copper bearing vein was first opened to a depth of 50 feet, where a 20 foot length of ore shoot was opened. Deepening the shaft to 125 feet the ore was found to have a length of 45 feet; on the 250 foot level good material for a length of 115 feet was secured. Widths of from 6 to 12 feet were reported. Encouraged with these results the management sunk a winze to 375 feet. A raise was also put up to establish continuity of the ore between the 250 and the 125 foot horizons. This went up 35 feet and secured the desired information. When the 375 foot level was reached it was decided to sink the main shaft to a depth of 600 feet. This work has been completed and lateral exploration on the indicated depth is now proceeding. In addition to drifting on the vein, to establish widths and values on the bottom level a long crosscut is being driven west to the granite contact with the basic tuffs. The main drift to the southeast is being continued, following the iron vein. The company has mined and shipped several cars of copper ore secured in its exploration work. Noranda smelter returns are said to have been in the neighborhood of \$1,000 a carlot. Values, as secured by roughly selecting the ore, have run about 7 per cent. in copper with an increasing silver content as depth has been attained. No attempt has been yet made to secure production in the ordinary sense. The management is trying to establish substantial shoots of ore both in length and width before considering production plans closely. The company is devoting some thought to a concentrator but will probably carry the workings to a depth of 1,000 feet first.

B. D., Oshawa, Ont. The ore occurrence in the AMITY COPPER AND GOLD MINES property is interesting and unusual. On the upper levels shoots were found where quartz stringers crossed the vein. On the bottom level conditions have changed somewhat and the management is encouraged by the finding of lenses rather than long narrow veins which marked the upper levels. The appearance of pyrrhotite, which in Noranda has lent itself to replacement by copper sulphides, is also interesting. The 475 foot level will receive early attention, to determine if possible the downward continuation of the 250 foot level ore. Amity, which has attracted attention as a prospect which has already proven a quantity of ore of fair grade, is understood to be amply financed for present scale of work. Financing has been done by sale of treasury shares. Announcements from time to time of cutting of ore and the making of smelter shipments which returned substantial sums, has made treasury replenishment comparatively easy. The property is owned outright. Directors, who have had considerable mining experience, are D. O. Johnson, president; J. E. Russell, S. L. Squire, F. W. Scriven, M. L. McLean, Gideon Grant, K.C. The property is completely equipped with a modern mining plant, driven by hydro-electric power.



GEORGE M. MCKEE

President of the Port Alfred Pulp and Paper Corporation which is being taken over by the Canada Power and Paper Corporation on a share exchange basis. The amalgamation, which has been expected for some time, further strengthens the Canada Power grouping in the newsprint field.

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Hamilton, London, Kitchener, St. Catharines

The Canada National Fire Insurance Company

Head Office, WINNIPEG, MAN.
A Canadian Company Investing Its Funds in Canada
E. F. HUTCHINGS
President
HENRY SANDISON
First Vice-President
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Application for Agencies Invited.
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THE PILOT

Automobile and Accident Insurance Company, Limited
Head Office—Waterloo, Ont.
Toronto Office: 910 Excelsior Life Bldg.
AUTOMOBILE **LIABILITY**
BURGLARY **PLATE GLASS**
FIRE **GUARANTEE**
(non-tariff)
Applications for agencies invited.
Hon. W. T. Fisher, Managing Director



Policyholders' Dividends

The five year dividend results to policyholders in this company have been most gratifying and compare favorably with those of any other company.

The Western Empire Life Assurance Co.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Concerning Insurance

Checking up the Super Insurers

Problems Involved in Supervising Affairs of Giant Companies and Groups Under Single Control

By GEORGE GILBERT

LIFE companies with premium incomes ranging from \$100,000,000 to \$600,000,000 per annum are placed in the super insurer class, while fire and casualty companies with \$100,000,000 of assets are also so classed by Clarence W. Hobbs, ex-Commissioner of Insurance of Massachusetts, who gave one of the outstanding addresses at the recent convention in Toronto, under the title "Supervision of Super Insurers".

It is evident that the present development of large insurance companies and of groups of companies under single control is in line with the general economic trend towards large single industrial, mercantile and financial units.

As to the future of the large insurance company and of the group idea, it must depend upon the existence of permanent and decisive advantages in their methods of doing business over the methods possible to a small, local or specialist company.

In doing business on a large scale, the big company and also to a greater or less extent the group, have a real advantage in the saving of overhead expense, though such advantages as flow from volume are fully realized upon the attainment of a certain amount of business and beyond that point there is little possibility of further betterment.

Handling business in large quantities requires a carefully designed and elaborate system, and to make alterations or enlargements to the system involves a great cost. The small company is less tied up to system and can more readily accommodate itself to changing conditions.

Increase in size, it is also noted, involves a certain difficulty in maintaining direct personal contacts between the chief executive offices and the field of the company's operations.

In this respect the group has some advantage over the big single company, as through its constituent members the group can gain the status of a local company in different sections.

It must be admitted that it is highly improbable that either the big company or the group under single control will ever succeed in driving the small local company out of existence.

While one advantage of the group is that it can extend a complete insurance service through its combination of companies writing life, fire and marine, casualty and all lines of insurance, there are certain added problems in the conduct of the multiple-line group, which has so far prevented it from showing such superiority over the rest of the field as to demonstrate that it is the form best fitted to survive.

However, the merging of more and more of the individual companies into one or other of the existing groups goes steadily on, and the proper supervision of these huge concentrations of assets and business in

the hands of one company or one group of companies under single control presents a real problem for government insurance officials to solve.

When it is noted that official examinations of some of the big casualty companies have taken as long as nine months to complete and that the last examination of the Metropolitan Life lasted fourteen months, the need for some change in existing methods becomes apparent.

One suggestion put forward that there should be a continuous examination or audit of these super insurers—that the insurance department should house in the company a permanent examining unit, to make regular checks and tests, regular investigation of particular details of the company's practices as these may seem necessary, and to make reports of their findings at relatively frequent intervals.

Another suggestion is that supervision should concern itself less with the accounting system of companies and more with the doings of the chief executives, the board of directors and the finance committee. A big company has no particular object in confusing its accounts, so that a periodical verification of cash balances and securities, coupled with tests now and then of the methods of setting up reserves and similar important details would probably suffice, provided the acts of the board of directors and the finance committee were followed regularly and with care by the government supervisory official.

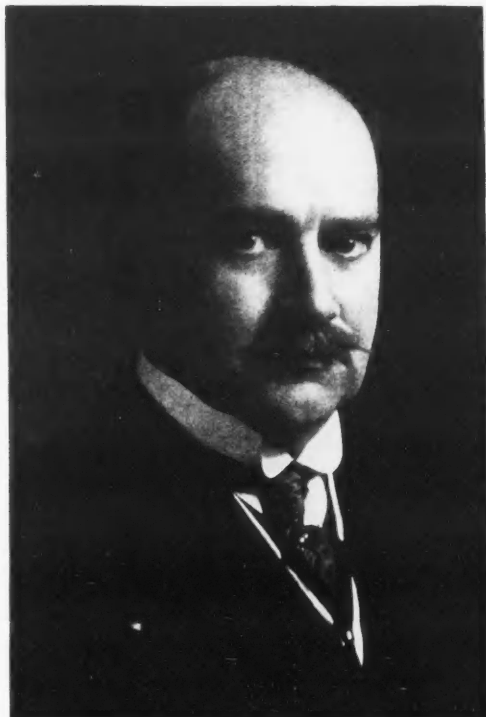
In the case of a big company, any change prejudicial to its policyholders or the public would likely be some change of policy or in its investments. It is pointed out that such things as a big investment, speculative in character, or the failure of a concern in which the company has large deposits or whose securities it holds to an extensive amount, are much more to be apprehended than any mishandling of its accounting.

Joins Seneca Jones

H. R. LUMBY, who has been attached to the head office of the Northwestern Mutual Fire Association at Hamilton, Ontario, has severed his connection with that company to become associated with the firm of Seneca Jones & Son, Limited as special representative in the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, with headquarters at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

An Insurance Hobo

THE following passage from the Pacemaker is interesting: Two ragged hoboes met on the road. One had been an insurance salesman who believed 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., with two hours out for lunch, was a day's work. The other fellow had never made any money either.



T. G. McConkey
General Manager of the Canada Life Assurance Company, who was chairman of the International Insurance Commissioners' Convention held in Toronto. He was highly pleased at the outcome of that very important event. "It took us five years to bring about the joint meeting of United States Insurance Commissioners and Superintendents of the Canadian Provinces in Toronto," stated Mr. McConkey, "but it was worth all the effort which we have expended to accomplish it. Much good will has been engendered. We have, I feel sure, a better understanding of some of the major problems which are confronting us and their possible solutions, and I do not believe anyone will gainsay that much benefit is sure to be the outcome."



K. M. SABISTON
The Canadian Surety Company announces that in addition to the many lines already written, it is now in a position to write Fire Insurance under the supervision of Mr. Sabiston, who has been appointed Fire Manager. Mr. Sabiston, who comes from Perth, Ontario, has been actively engaged in the Fire Insurance business since September, 1919.

Commercial Life Steps to Front With Expansion Program

THE Commercial Life secured its charter in 1912 and its license in 1913, but like a great many other young institutions was not started under the most favorable auspices and made little progress until new management took charge in the fall of 1918.

Since then, however, substantial progress has been made each year. The business in force at the end of 1918 was only \$184,000 and is now nearly \$11,000,000 and the total income of the company in 1918 was only \$11,278 and for the year 1928 was \$376,193 and will be for the year 1929 about \$450,000.

The management is apparently determined to force the company to a position of greater prominence and has announced an enterprising program of expansion. This will be financed by an issue of stock rights to existing shareholders as a reward for their loyalty, and increasing the company's capital for its greater development. This increase of capital will place The Commercial Life in a position to take advantage of the greater possibilities for the development of a life insurance company today than existed some years ago.

Outstanding features of this company's development have been its favorable mortality, its high interest earnings, and the sound conditions of its investments. The Commercial Life states that it has never yet sustained any loss in the investments of its funds and, though dealing in the last few years somewhat extensively in mortgages, has never foreclosed a mortgage and has never had any of its principal repayments or its interest seriously overdue.

Life Insurance as the Widow's Reward

IN ONE of the company papers we find the story of a gentleman who met a charming widow on the train going to Atlantic City. The lady, having no particular hotel to stop at, gladly accepted the suggestion to go to the same one the gentleman patronized. For a week they enjoyed the sights and pleasures of Atlantic City together, but the gentleman would not tell the lady his name. Whenever she asked him, he said, "Just call me Ed." Finally at parting she became insistent—the gentleman gave her what was ostensibly his card. In reality it was not his card, but the card of his boss.

About a year later the boss came to the gentleman and said, "Did you ever meet a charming widow at Atlantic City and give her my card?"

The gentleman seeing that the boss had "the goods" on him admitted the truth and started to make a humble apology.

The boss stopped him with: "Don't apologize, my boy, it's quite all right. I only wanted to tell you that she died recently and left me \$100,000 in life insurance. You must have given her a very good time."

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
I am insured in the Mutual Life of Canada, have a twenty pay life policy which was paid up in less than 14 years, the profits taking care of more than the last six years, which is satisfactory. I also have a family of six of insurable age. We have a lot of insurance men here looking for business. They, of course, all have the best in insurance. A London insurance agent

No Ticker Tape Worries

The dollars you put into life insurance are safe. They earn compound interest at a good rate on the investment portion of your deposit. They create an estate for your family that cannot be produced in any other way. They come back to you at a time of life when you need them most. They form the kind of investment that need never cost you a worry.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL



IN an address to college students, the Premier of Canada recently compared life to a battle. Armed with higher knowledge, a young man may march on to assured achievement. But equipped only with a minor education, his chances for success are correspondingly small.

THE GREAT-WEST EDUCATIONAL POLICY

IS THE SUREST AND MOST ECONOMICAL MEANS OF ENSURING A SUCCESSFUL CAREER FOR YOUR SON OR DAUGHTER. EXAMPLE: You deposit a certain sum each year with the Company. When the time comes, the money is available for a complete university course. If, meanwhile, you die or become disabled (as defined in the policy) the Company will pay all the remaining premiums. If your child dies before age eleven, the money will be returned to you with 5 per cent. compound interest. Should he die after age eleven, the full amount of the policy plus substantial profits will be paid to you as ordinary insurance.



ASSETS EXCEED \$100,000,000
EAGLE STAR & BRITISH DOMINIONS INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.
OF LONDON, ENGLAND
Head Office for Canada
TORONTO
DALE & CO., LTD., General Agents, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax
E. L. McLEAN, LTD., General Agents, Toronto

Continually Advancing
Liberal Protection of Monarch Life Policies makes them increasingly popular.
ASSURANCE IN FORCE OF OVER \$60,000,000
THE MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
GOOD OPENING FOR SALESMEN. Apply: Head Office—Winnipeg.

Shaw & Begg, Limited

ESTABLISHED 1885

SECURITY — STABILITY — SERVICE

Managers or Ontario General Agents for the following substantial Non-Board Companies:

MERCHANTS FIRE ASSURANCE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK	Assets \$13,612,591.00
Established 1910	
WELLINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 452,433.90
Established 1840	
PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 6,713,678.42
Established 1851	
FEDERAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA	Assets \$ 707,240.80
Established 1923	
MILLERS NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 5,502,475.01
Established 1865	
LUMBERMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 5,079,921.82
Established 1873	
STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 4,799,513.94
Established 1850	
STANSTEAD AND SHERBROOKE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 776,054.94
Established 1835	
BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 4,315,287.75
Established 1863	
NEW JERSEY INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 4,400,182.86
Established 1910	
AMERICAN COLONY INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 1,744,276.56
Established 1890	
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$11,705,196.00
Established 1911	
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 1,883,485.55
Established 1928	

TOTAL ASSETS REPRESENTED \$61,692,548.45

Applications for agencies solicited and brokerage lines invited from agents requiring non-board facilities

78-88 King Street East, Toronto

The Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Limited
 Canadian Head Office:
 Federal Building, Richmond & Sheppard Streets, TORONTO
 Accident, Sickness, Liability, Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary,
 Guarantee Bonds, Fire, Boiler, Electrical Machinery.
J. A. MINGAY, Manager for Canada
 Applications for Agencies Invited

THE Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited
 of London, England
 Offices: Toronto—Montreal
 Automobile, Accident, Sickness, Liability, Guarantee Bonds,
 Plate Glass, Burglary, Boiler and Fire.
C. W. I. WOODLAND, General Manager
 For Canada and Newfoundland
 APPLICATION FOR AGENCIES INVITED
 Branches: Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver London Ottawa

The Casualty Company of Canada
 HEAD OFFICE TORONTO
 Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary, Fire, Guarantee,
 Accident and Sickness Insurance
 We invite agency correspondence.
COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President.
A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director.

If You Sell Insurance

You are interested in representing outstanding companies. The Dominion of Canada General Insurance Company, one of the oldest Canadian Companies, has a reputation which appeals to the best Agents.

We Solicit Your Application for an Agency

The DOMINION of CANADA GENERAL INSURANCE CO.

Head Office—Toronto

COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President.
C. A. WITHERS, Vice-Pres. & Man. Director.
H. W. FALCONER, Asst. Man. Director.
 BRANCHES: Montreal, St. John, Halifax, Ottawa, Hamilton, London,
 Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, London, England; Kingston, Jamaica.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA: HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Writing Fire and Automobile Insurance at Cost
 Assets \$4,398,035.23

ALL POLICIES NON-ASSESSABLE
 PAYING DIVIDENDS RANGING FROM 25% TO 40%

Branch Offices:
 Toronto, Ottawa, Vancouver, Victoria, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon,
 Winnipeg, Montreal, Quebec City, St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown.

Central Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company

Established 1876

Cash Assets \$3,862,744.70—Cash Surplus \$1,788,121.68

DIVIDENDS 30%

On select Fire and Automobile risks.

Write to
 CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO

VANCE C. SMITH, Chief Agent.

WE WILL INSURE YOU
 TO PEOPLE ABOUT TO BUILD
 Among our clients are some of the best contracting firms in Canada. When they give you our Bond you know we trust them and are prepared to back our judgment with our money. You can insist on the Bond of the
FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
A. E. KIRKPATRICK—President
 36 TORONTO STREET TORONTO



British Traders' Insurance Company Limited
 FIRE MARINE
 AUTOMOBILE HAIL

Canadian Head Office: TORONTO, Colln E. Sword, Manager for Canada.



claims their 20 pay life will mature in 13 years. I am M. plan.
 What I would like to know, is there any insurance company that gives higher dividends than the Mutual. If so, will you kindly tell me the name of the company.

—W. S. Alberton, Ont.

Having proved the excellence of the results under a Mutual Life of Canada policy, it would be advisable to stick with that company for your further insurance, in my opinion.

What the returns will be in the future under the policy of any company it is impossible, of course, to foretell, but it may be taken for granted that results under Mutual Life policies will stand comparison in the future as they have in the past with those under the policies issued by any of the other companies doing business in Canada.

The new whole life low rate participating policy of the Mutual Life can be recommended, as it gives the advantage of a very low rate to begin with, and in addition pays an annual dividend.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Can you tell me how the Commercial Life Assurance Company, of Canada, is doing? I paid \$25.00 a share about eight years ago, and was told to put them away and forget. What are they worth now, and would you advise to sell now?

—O. E. Tillsonburg, Ont.

I would advise you to hold your Commercial Life stock, as it should soon become a dividend payer, in view of the company's present programme for expanding its business and further strengthening its financial position.

This stock is worth more to hold than it is to sell, as it would not pay you in my opinion to take the price quoted for it by dealers in unlisted securities, which is around \$23 to \$29 a share.

It takes time to establish an insurance company and bring it to the dividend paying stage, and patience is required by those who invest in the stock of young life companies. It is seldom, however, that their patience is not amply rewarded if they have the tenacity to hold on through the early years.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I have made enquiries regarding the following companies: The Ridgely Protective Association, home office, Worcester, Massachusetts; The Illinois Travelling Men's Health Association, home office, Chicago, Illinois.

Would you be so kind as to let me know if these companies are licensed in Canada.

—F. S. Brampton, Ont.

The Ridgely Protective Association is regularly licensed in Canada to transact accident and sickness insurance among members of the Independent Order of Oddfellows. It has a deposit of \$30,000 with the Dominion Government for the protection of Canadian policyholders. At the end of 1928 its total assets in this country were \$38,501.06, while its total liabilities here were \$23,461, showing an excess of assets over liabilities in Canada of \$15,036.38. It is safe to insure with for the class of business it is authorized to transact.

The Illinois Travelling Men's Health Association is not licensed in Canada and has no deposit here for the protection of Canadian policyholders. Accordingly, I advise against insuring with it.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Re: Hardware Dealers Insurance Association?

The above may not be the name of the company I have in mind but I trust you will understand the company to which I refer. It is an association of certain companies doing business on a sort of mutual basis. They make a practice of refunding a certain portion of the premiums at the end of the year. I would like to have your opinion as to whether or not they issue a satisfactory form of contract. I would appreciate your reply to the following questions:

(1) Have they sufficient reserve to meet contingencies so that it will not be necessary to increase the premium?

(2) Do they only operate in protected areas?

(3) I am making these inquiries on behalf of a client who carries on a business in a country district and I would appreciate any comment you can make with reference to the advisability or inadvisability of insuring with this company.

T. H. Peterborough, Ont.

It is evidently the Canadian Hardware and Implement Underwriters of Winnipeg to which you have reference.

This is an agency for the sale in Canada of the policies of three American mutual fire insurance companies that are regularly licensed to do business here and which maintain government deposits for the protection of their Canadian policyholders as follows: Hardware Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Stevens Point, Wisconsin, \$230,000; Minnesota Implement Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Owatonna, Minnesota, \$232,860; Retail Hardware Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Minneapolis, Minnesota, \$231,000.

While these three companies issue a single policy in Canada, their liability under it is several and not joint, each company being liable for one-third the amount of the policy and no more.

The rates charged are tariff rates, with a refund at the end of the year of what is not required for losses and expenses. So far the refunds or divi-

dends have been substantial and have materially reduced the cost of insurance to their policyholders. The refund or dividend paid on hardware risks is 50 per cent.

These companies pay no commissions to agents, securing their business through salaried representatives or inspectors.

They put up the same reserves as are required to be put up by other companies. The surplus over all liabilities at December 31, 1928, of these companies was as follows: Hardware Dealers, \$716,884.33; Minnesota Implement, \$648,777.27; Retail Hardware, \$1,489,815.78.

They are accordingly in a strong financial position and safe to insure with for the class of business transacted.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Would appreciate if I could obtain some of your valuable advice concerning life insurance.

Ten years ago the Northwestern Life Assurance Company sold me a 20-pay policy for four thousand. As you are aware, this company was taken over by the Sun Life, March, 1924. At that time it was generally supposed that in three or four years the N.W. group of policies would be equal to that of Sun Life, in the same class of policy.

The Sun Life agent advises me that the N.W. group is a poor investment and to accept a cash surrender value on this policy and re-insure for the same amount with the Sun Life on the participating plan.

My age being 37, married, with two children, and salary around twenty-five hundred.

However, I would like to get your opinion on this matter before I decide on any definite action.

—J. T. Makaroff, Man.

As you have had your present policy for ten years, it will become a fully paid up policy in another ten years, and accordingly it would not pay you to take the cash surrender value and start all over again paying for another policy. The only person who would be ahead on the transaction would be the insurance agent, who would get a commission on the new policy.

As your present policy is guaranteed by the Sun Life of Canada, you are amply protected under it.

It might be advisable to write the head office of the Sun Life at Montreal, addressing the Policyholders Service Bureau, and get their views on the matter.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Under a burglary insurance policy on my safe, am I covered if a burglar enters my premises and finding my safe left unlocked abstracts money and securities therefrom without having to break open the safe?

—C. D. H., Montreal, Que.

No; you are not covered against such a loss under the standard mercantile safe policy.

It should be borne in mind that in this kind of insurance, "burglary" means the felonious abstraction of property from within a safe or vault while closed and locked by at least one time or combination lock, after entry into the safe or vault has been effected by force or violence by the use of tools, explosives, electricity, gas or other chemicals directly on the exterior of the safe, of which force and violence there must be visible marks.

Loss effected by opening the safe by manipulation of the lock is not covered. Neither is loss sustained if safe is broken open by any employee or person in interest with the insured.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I am enclosing for your inspection an order form I have received by mail. Do you think this company can do what it states for the price?

Also, if it refused to pay a Canadian claim, could it be sued in Canada? Or would it be necessary to go to the U.S.?

—H. P. Michel, B.C.

The company referred to is the North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago, which, while licensed to do business in various states of the United States, is not licensed in Canada.

It has no deposit here for the protection of the people of this country who might insure with it, and payment of claims against it could not be enforced in Canada, but the claimant would have to try to collect in the United States.

While the cost of this accident and sickness insurance policy which it is trying to sell in this country through the mails may seem low, it must be remembered that insurance that is not readily collectable in case of a claim is dear at any price.

With any number of regularly licensed companies to buy from, there is no valid reason for taking a chance with an unlicensed company.

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's Insurance advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of enquiry should refer to one subject only, if information on more than one subject is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional question.

Inquiries which do not fulfil the above conditions will not be answered.

THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Head Office - 465 St. John St., Montreal

Capital Subscribed \$ 500,000.00
 Capital Paid Up \$ 250,000.00
 Total funds for security of policy holders \$1,223,118.94

HON. SENATOR R. DANDURAND, President.
J. A. BLONDEAU, Vice-President and Manager.
F. E. LEYLAND, Assistant Manager.

Toronto Branch Office, 312 Metropolitan Bldg. GROVER LEYLAND, Local Manager.

One of the few responsible Canadian controlled Companies that is really independent. Submit us a risk that warrants preferential consideration and we think our office will interest you.

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—FULLY PAID \$2,000,000 ASSETS \$5,000,000

A. & J. H. STODDART, General Agents

100 WILLIAM STREET NEW YORK CITY

RISKS BOUND EVERYWHERE IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA

H. A. JOSELIN, SUPERINTENDENT FOR CANADA—TORONTO

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ALFRED J. BELL & CO., Ltd., HALIFAX, N. S.

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The General Accident Assurance Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO

No company is equipped to give greater service to an agent - almost every known risk covered, except life. A few additional agents are desired.

THOS. H. HALL,
 Managing Director.

W. A. BARRINGTON,
 Manager.

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ROSSIA
 OF COPENHAGEN
 DENMARK

J. H. RIDDEL, Head Office for Canada
 Manager TORONTO

REED, SHAW & McNAUGHT,

64 WELLINGTON ST. WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL AGENTS

The Protective Association of Canada

Established 1907

Assets \$289,157.00, surplus to policyholders over \$150,000.00

The Only Purely Canadian Company

Issuing Sickness and Accident Insurance to Members of the Masonic Fraternity Exclusively.

Agents in all Principal Cities and Towns in Canada.

E. E. GLEASON,
 Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

Head Office
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 Secy., Asst. Mgr.

NORMAN S. JONES, President.

ESTABLISHED 1872

SENECA JONES & SON LIMITED

HOME OFFICE: HAMILTON, ONTARIO

CANADIAN GENERAL AGENTS FOR

Fidelity American Insurance Company

Mill Owners Mutual Fire Insurance Company

Merchants & Manufacturers Fire Insurance Company

Combined Assets, \$8,000,000

Policyholders' Surplus, \$4,000,000

Associate and Reinsuring Companies' Assets Over \$10,000,000

Inquiries from Well-Established Agencies Invited — Coast to Coast Service.

UNIVERSAL INSURANCE COMPANY

J. H. RIDDEL

Manager for
 Canada.

NEWARK
 NEW JERSEY



SAMUEL BIRD, President.

Head Office for Canada

REFORD BLDG., TORONTO

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN ONTARIO

LYMAN ROOT
 MANAGER FOR CANADA

ROBERT LYNCH STALLING
 ASSISTANT MANAGER



PATRIOTIC ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA

TORONTO

(FIRE INSURANCE)

FOUNDED A.D. 1824

AGENTS WANTED

WEBER BROS.

REAL ESTATE

CITY PROPERTY, FARM LANDS, RENTALS

INSURANCE

WE WRITE ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE

FINANCIAL AGENTS

MORTGAGES AND LOANS NEGOTIATED

TIME SALES PAPER NEGOTIATED.

Edmonton Credit Building, Edmonton, Alberta.

THE STANDARD OF COMPARISON

GENUINE BORSALINO HATS



NEW
AUTUMN
MODELS
are in
the shops
NOW!

THE FINEST HIGH
GRADE HATS IN THE WORLD

N4

All the New Fall BORSALINOS
are sold at the Four Downtown Corner Stores of

L. J. APPELEGATH & SON

Cor. Yonge & Richmond Cor. Yonge & Trinity Sq.
Cor. King & Victoria Cor. Queen & Victoria
Main Store: Yonge & Richmond All Stores Open Evenings

Complete Showing of

BORSALINOS

Stollery's YONGE & BLOOR STS.

We recommend

TIP TOP TAILORS

Limited

7% Cumulative Sinking Fund
Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares

Each Share of Preferred Stock may be converted
into two shares of Common Stock

This Company is experiencing the best year in its history. Sales to date are about 20% in excess of those for the same period of 1928. Arrangements are being made to move into a new, modern and more efficient plant now in course of construction. Outlook for the Company is very satisfactory.

Price: at the market, to yield about 6.35%

The common stock of the Company, in our opinion, presents a splendid opportunity to participate in the future growth of one of our successful chain store enterprises.

Price—at the market

Further particulars upon request

R. A. DALY & CO.

LIMITED
80 KING STREET WEST
TORONTO



We have just completed

An Analysis of HUNTS, LIMITED Class A Stock

and will be glad to send you a copy on request.

Hunts, Limited, is a rapidly growing company under exceptionally capable management. Sales have increased 151 per cent. in the past five years. We recommend the Class A stock at the market as a promising business man's investment.

McLeod, Young, Weir & Co.

Limited

Metropolitan Bldg., Toronto

STOCKS — BONDS — GRAIN
Investment Bankers

GAGE, EVANS, SPENCER

WINNIPEG LIMITED

MEMBERS { Winnipeg Grain Exchange
Winnipeg Stock Exchange

Walker's Issues Good Report

Earnings Show Satisfactory Increase Over Previous Year — Stocks of Spirits Conservatively Valued — New Capital Not Disposed

HIRAM Walker-Gooderham & Worts Limited, in the annual report for the year ending Aug. 31, 1929, show net profits of \$4,117,668, after making provision for all accrued expenditure and after setting aside sufficient reserves for contingencies and for depreciation of plant and equipment, but before providing for Federal income tax. This compares with the net profit of \$3,442,378 for the previous year, making an increase of \$675,290.

To compare the earnings on the common stock with those made in the previous year it is necessary to take into account the fact that the stock was split three for one and additional stock sold to shareholders to the extent of one for each three of the new shares held. About \$9,900,000 was secured by this issue, but as it was not used in the business, but held in order to take advantage of any attractive business opportunity, the interest earnings on this amount of money only affected the company's results in the last quarter of the year. Deducting \$150,000 interest for three months, and another \$230,000 as a possible payment on Federal income tax, the balance would show earnings of about \$1.89 a share on 1,980,000 shares, the number of present shares existing without taking into account the 660,000 shares added as a result of the issue of rights.

The earnings of the two operating companies, that is, Hiram Walker & Sons, Limited, and Gooderham & Worts, Limited, alone are stated in the report of the directors, signed by the President, W. J. Hume, to have been about \$4,000,000, which represents earnings of more than \$2 a share on the 1,980,000 new shares exchanged for the original 660,000 shares of old stock. This would again appear to be without providing for Federal income tax, and it would compare with earnings of \$1.76 in the previous year on the same basis.

The company's consolidated balance sheet shows total assets of \$29,803,272 of which current assets make up \$19,342,986, while the current liabilities are only shown at \$1,315,333, made up of \$660,000, dividends due on Sept. 14 last, and \$655,333 for bills and accounts payable, including Government taxes. The reserve for depreciation on the plant and equipment contingencies now stands at \$3,801,320.

The issued no par value common stock of 2,640,000 shares is shown on the balance sheet at \$27,900,000 and there is a capital surplus and surplus account as well amounting to \$6,786,618 which would seem to give a balance sheet value of nearly \$35,000,000 to this stock or more than \$13 a share. The total current assets of \$19,342,986 have as one item \$6,864,998 as the inventory value given to 12,500,000 proof gallons of spirits. This is giving them a value of about 55c a gallon, whereas it is generally understood that the market value of these spirits runs from about \$3 to \$6 and even \$7 a gallon in some cases. The average value is estimated to be conservatively about \$4 a gallon, which would work out at \$50,000,000. This would add to the value behind the common stock as shown in the balance sheet about \$42,000,000, making an equity of about \$78,000,000, or about \$27 or \$28 a share.

The net working capital is shown at \$18,027,653 compared with \$6,664,461 a year or so ago. Even if one eliminated the \$9,900,000 raised from the

shareholders the net improvement in working capital would be close to \$3,000,000. The tremendous interest shown by the market in what will be done with this money has not yet got its answer. Mr. Hume says in his report that it was considered an opportune time to bring some additional capital into the treasury. He continues as follows: "The funds so realized have not yet been permanently invested, but the directors have a number of propositions under consideration. Shareholders can be assured that this additional capital will be employed in the best interests of the company to enlarge its field of activities."

"The new capital has been available only since the early part of June, and against the few months' income from that source the various charges incidental to the change in the company's capital structure have been applied. The earnings of the two operating companies alone were approximately \$4,000,000, which represents earnings of over \$2 per share on the 1,980,000 new shares exchanged for the original 660,000 shares of old stock."

New Oil "Trust" Royalties and Standard- shares Stock Offered

THE latest participation in investment trusts is offered by A. E. Pearce and Co. in Royalties and Standardshares, Limited a form of investment trust devised for the purpose of placing its funds in producing oil royalties and holdings of the Standard Oil group and its subsidiaries.

Royalties and Standardshares has a capitalization of 10,000 9 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, \$10 par, and 20,000 shares of no par value common stock. The entire capitalization will be presently outstanding and is offered to the public in units of one share of preferred and one share of common at a price of \$15 per unit. This flotation will net the company approximately \$200,000.

The policy of the company as stated to shareholders is to invest 70 per cent. of its available funds in royalties that yield an immediate income from the day the investment is made.

On Paying Basis Traymore Units Prosper —Re-open in Montreal

IT IS stated that the Savarin, Toronto, and the Oshawa Grill, recent large units established by Traymore Limited, are now on a paying basis. In the month of August profits were far greater than expected, and as September business to date is keeping up to the August level, it is evident that the August profits are not entirely due to tourist traffic.

The company's new restaurant in Dominion Square Building, Montreal, will be ready for occupancy this fall. In the past this branch has been one of the largest paying units of the chain, and, therefore, much is expected of it when it re-opens.

As is generally known, operating results of Traymore Limited for the first six months of the current fiscal year were disappointing to the management, owing to the fact that the company's largest revenue-producing unit, the Harmony Lunch, in Montreal, has been closed pending construction of the Dominion Square Building, and also to the fact that the Oshawa Grill and Savarin Restaurant failed to reach a paying basis. In this connection it should be noted that new restaurants usually require an operative period of from nine months to a year before steady profits are assured. In contrast to these adverse features, the older units, six in number, have continued to record substantially increased volume, net profits from these restaurants for the eight months of the present year being in excess of 25 per cent. over the same period in 1928.

tion of the Dominion Square Building, and also to the fact that the Oshawa Grill and Savarin Restaurant failed to reach a paying basis. In this connection it should be noted that new restaurants usually require an operative period of from nine months to a year before steady profits are assured. In contrast to these adverse features, the older units, six in number, have continued to record substantially increased volume, net profits from these restaurants for the eight months of the present year being in excess of 25 per cent. over the same period in 1928.

Decrease for Month Shown by Barcelona

THE first earnings decrease reported by the Barcelona, Light & Power company for many months is shown in the statement covering the month of August. The drop in net earnings for that month compared with August of 1928 was 484,302 pesetas. That has accordingly reduced the increase in net earnings since the first of the year to 1,878,671 pesetas. In spite of the decline during August, Barcelona Traction shows an advance of 4.5 per cent. in net earnings for the first eight months of 1929 compared with the corresponding period of 1928.

The trouble during August was due to the prolonged drought in Spain which made it necessary for the operating companies to continue the use of their steam plants. That increased the operating expenses by 1,452,604 pesetas for the month of August alone.



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*Name on request.

Correspondence invited from interested parties.

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C. H. CARLISLE
President of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Canada, Ltd., who in a recent statement to shareholders, has pointed out that the company's operations for the current year shows the highest production and sales in its history.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

Business Front More Uneven

Effects of Reduced Crop and Foreign Resistance to Buying Begin to Show—Compensating Factors Due to Appear

AS A result of the present crop situation, prosperity in the Dominion is moving forward on a more uneven front than this time a year ago or, for that matter, six months ago, says the current issue of Greenshield's Weekly Review.

Mining and construction, which have established new high records for the first nine months, should continue active through the balance of the year. There are indications that pulp and paper in the final quarter may exceed all previous records of production. The effects of the smaller grain crop plus the resistance of importing countries to buying Canadian wheat at present prices are, however, showing up in

carrying along at a relatively satisfactory rate and the high level of employment at the beginning of the month, with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' index standing at 126.8 per cent as against 119.1 per cent a year ago and 111 per cent two years ago, indicates substantial buying power in the country at large.

Loblaw Gains

Sales and Profits Reflect Efficient Operation

SALES of Loblaw Groceries Co., Ltd., for the four weeks ending Aug. 24, 1929, were \$1,365,139, as against \$1,093,765 for the same period of 1928, an increase of 24.80 per cent. Sales for the current fiscal year to Aug. 24, 1929, total \$4,051,057, as against \$3,303,272 for the same period of 1928, an increase of 22.33 per cent. Net profit for the four weeks ending Aug. 24, 1929, was \$84,269, as against \$26,833 for the same period in 1928. Net profit for the current fiscal year to Aug. 24, 1929, totals \$224,796, as against \$73,435 for the same period of 1928.

This report covers three four-week periods of the current fiscal year, and it is hardly fair to make a percentage comparison of the net profit for the two years on account of the fact that last year the summer months involved unusual expenses in becoming established in the new warehouse on Fleet Street. Nevertheless, the operations for the four-week period mentioned above constitute a very satisfactory showing in view of the fact that the net profit was 6.17 per cent. of sales. This shows a very high degree of efficiency in operation and shows that the company is receiving now the benefit of successful warehouse operation. The savings effected in the warehouse have also brought about more efficient store operation, the expenses per store being lower than at any period in the company's history.

2nd Public Utility Stock of New Investment Trust Offered

PUBLIC offering of 40,000 shares of Second Public Utility Investment Company is announced by Browne, Urquhart & Company, Limited, Montreal investment bankers. The stock, a substantial portion of which has already been disposed of, is being offered at \$28.00 per share.

The company is an investment trust of the British management type with headquarters in Montreal. Directors will include: Lt.-Col. P. L. Browne, M.C., president of Browne, Urquhart & Co., Ltd.; A. G. Urquhart, vice-president of the same company; J. H. A. Acer, president Dryden Paper Company Ltd.; Hon. L. A. David, provincial secretary for Quebec; Brig. Gen. T. L. Tremblay, C.M.G., D.S.O., general manager and chief engineer Quebec Harbour Commission; Dr. Hector Cypriot, director, Montreal Life Insurance Co.; C. G. Dunn, of Dunn, O'Meara & Co., Ltd., Quebec. It is stated to be the intention to enlarge the board to ten members.

Capitalization of the company consists of 50,000 authorized and 40,000 issued no par value common shares and 10,000 authorized and issued deferred common shares, the latter having been purchased by the underwriters for cash. There are no bonds or preferred stock. The common shares are entitled to preferential dividends up to \$2.00 per share in any one year before any dividend can be paid on the deferred shares. The deferred shares will then be entitled to dividends up to \$1.00 per share and in further dividend distributions in any one year, the common shares and deferred shares will rank equally, share for share. Application will be made to list the stock on recognized exchanges.

Second Public Utility Investment Company has been functioning since the early part of this year and paid an initial dividend of \$1.00 per share at the end of five months' operations, during which interval earnings are stated to have been approximately \$3.00 per outstanding share.

Investors Equity McLeod, Young, Weir Offer New Investment Trust

THE distinctive feature about the 5½% first collateral trust gold bonds of Investors Equity Corporation, Limited, now being publicly offered, is the fact that they carry stock purchase warrants giving the holder a call on the common stock for twenty years. The warrants attached to each \$1,000 bond enable the holder to buy twenty shares of common stock at \$15 a share for the first five years and at increasing prices thereafter. Investors Equity Corporation is an investment company of the general management type, of which McLeod, Young, Weir & Company are managers. The bonds are being offered by the latter firm at 100 and interest to yield 5½ per cent.

The security back of the bonds consists of the investment holdings of the corporation, having a market value, as of August 31st last, of \$1,810 for each \$1,000 bond. On that date \$750,000 of the \$1,810,788 of securities pledged under the bonds was in the most liquid form possible, viz., call and time loans.

National Trust Company, Limited, acts as trustee for the bondholders and holds the pledged securities. The trust deed provides that at no time shall the market value of the securities pledged fall below 150 per cent. of their market value, which latter is appraised by the trust company. If it does the trust company is empowered to sell the corporation's assets for the benefit of the bondholders.

Realized and unrealized profits of Investors Equity Corporation for the first four months of its existence, that is, to August 31st last, were in excess of \$62,000, or nearly twice the interest requirements on the bonds for a full year. Earnings at this rate should soon make the common stock, warrants for the purchase of which the bonds carry, worth appreciably more than \$15 a share at which price it may be purchased under the warrants till March 31, 1934.



SIR HENRY WORTH THORNTON
Chairman and President of the Canadian National Railways who, in association with E. W. Beatty, K.C., President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has issued a statement giving the views of the railways on the present deadlock in the movement of the grain crop and pointing out that until an adjustment is reached the gross and net earnings of both the rail and water carriers will be seriously affected.

Fall to be Active Construction in Canada is Well Maintained

WHILE the September total for construction awarded eased off from August, it is better than for any previous September. According to MacLean Building Reports, Ltd. The estimated value of new construction awarded during the past month was \$16,959,200 which is a decrease from August of 19.9 per cent., but an increase over September last year of 3.3 per cent.

The accumulative grand total to the end of the third quarter now stands at \$441,642,900 as compared with \$379,504,300 for last year. This is an increase of 18 per cent. for all types of new construction in Canada.

Engineering contracts may be expected to lead the other classifications. The construction of a large power development and canal at Beauharnois, Quebec, necessitating the inclusion of a portion of the total for several months, will be responsible for this. Engineering contracts for September amounted to \$21,162,800 or 45 per cent. Business buildings, usually the largest classification, accounted for \$12,278,200 or 26.2 per cent.; residential shows 21.7 per cent. or \$10,184,300 and industrial \$3,333,900 or 7.1 per cent. September totals split into geographical divisions shows: Quebec, \$21,828,500 or 46.5 per cent.; Ontario, \$16,753,800 or 35.7 per cent.; prairie provinces, \$4,567,500 or 9.7 per cent.; British Columbia, \$2,065,700 or 4.4 per cent., and the Maritime provinces, \$1,743,700 or 3.7 per cent.

For the three-quarter year, the majority of work has been undertaken in Ontario, which accounts for 39.4 per cent. or \$174,130,500. Quebec took care of \$130,170,700 or 29.5 per cent.; prairie provinces \$89,236,900 or 20.2 per cent.; British Columbia, \$37,483,500 or 8.5 per cent., and the Maritime provinces, \$10,622,300 or 2.4 per cent.

We are building up a mechanical activity which may overmaster humanity itself by making machines more important than men.—Sir Philip Gibbs.

BARRIE ON TOBACCO

From "My Lady Nicotine"

NOTHING is more pitiable than the way some men of my acquaintance enslave themselves to tobacco. Nay, worse, they make an idol of some one particular tobacco. I know a man who considers a certain mixture so superior to all others that he will walk three miles for it. Surely everyone will admit that this is lamentable. It is not even a good mixture, for I used to try it occasionally; and if there is one man in London who knows tobacco it is myself. There is only one Mixture in London deserving the adjective superb. I will not say where it is to be got, for the result would certainly

be that many foolish men would smoke more than ever; but I never knew anything to compare to it. It is deliciously mild, yet full of fragrance, and it never burns the tongue. If you try it once you smoke it ever afterwards. It clears the brain and soothes the temper. When I went away for a holiday anywhere I took as much of that exquisite health-giving mixture as I thought would last me the whole time, but I always ran out of it. Then I telegraphed to London for more, and was miserable until it arrived. How I tore the lid off the canister! That is a tobacco to live for.

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Newsprint Merger Canada Power Acquires Wayagamack and Port Alfred

FOLLOWING negotiations extending over a considerable period, letters have been forwarded to shareholders of the Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company and the Port Alfred Pulp and Paper Corporation, on behalf of their respective boards appraising them of an offer that is being made them by Canada Power and Paper Corporation looking toward the acquisition by Canada Power and Paper Corp. of all the common shares of the first two named companies.

The board of directors of both companies express their satisfaction with the offer and indicate that the holders of the majority of the outstanding common shares of both organizations have declared their intention of accepting the offer.

Under the terms of the offer to shareholders of Wayagamack they will receive for each of their present shares one and one-half shares of Canada Power stock and \$50 principal amount of Canada Power debentures. The offer to Port Alfred common shareholders is 2½ shares of Canada Power common stock for each share of Port Alfred common.

The letters, which were forwarded to the shareholders of both companies last night, point out, in part:

"The acceptance of these offers by holders of a majority of the outstanding shares for which offers are being made will result in bringing under unified control and operation the mills operated by Canada Power and Paper Corp., at Grand Mere, Shawinigan Falls and Cap de la Madeleine, by Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company, Ltd., at Three Rivers and by Port Alfred Pulp and Paper Corp., at Port Alfred, with a combined daily capacity for sale of paper and allied products in excess of 2,400 tons.

"Your directors consider that by combining the operations of the properties of the three companies involved, the position of each will be materially strengthened.

"Holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of your company have declared their intention of accepting this offer and, after mature consideration, your directors are satisfied that the offer is greatly in the interests of the shareholders, and unhesitatingly recommend it for your acceptance."

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and British Columbia produce bituminous coal only; Saskatchewan produces lignite; and Alberta produces bituminous, sub-bituminous and lignite coals.

Earnings Grow Wirebound Boxes Has Good Four Months

A BALANCE sheet on Aug. 31, covering the first four months' operations of the current fiscal year of Canadian Wirebound Boxes, Ltd., reveals a stronger financial position. Current assets totalled \$920,535.52 against current liabilities of \$85,640.43, showing a ratio of almost 11 to 1 which compared to 9 to 1 on April 30, the end of the past fiscal year. The net working capital position stands at \$834,895.09, of which \$477,376.03 is in cash or in call loans. The net profits during the four months just ended were \$92,066.22 as against \$90,744.88 for the same four months last year. These figures are after absorbing all losses and expenses incidental to establishing the corrugated box division.

This showing is considered very satisfactory as during the period which is perhaps the quietest during the year the company took possession of the Thompson Norris plant immediately to the west of the main plant in Toronto and rearranged the entire system of processing as well as the installation of new machines. This work was done without suspending plant operations. Both these plants are now merged into one continuous sequence of operations, giving greater efficiency and capacity to cope with the continuous growth of business in the Toronto territory.

Good Business

**T. E. Bissell Co. Earns
\$6.32 on Common**

NET profits of T. E. Bissell Company, Limited, for the year ending May 31, 1929, amounted to \$79,199 after all deductions, including depreciation, provision for Federal taxes. This, after paying \$16,042 in dividends on the 7 per cent cumulative convertible redeemable preference stock, left available as earnings on the common stock, \$63,157, or \$6.32 a share, as compared with the dividend rate of \$2 a share.

Current assets at \$259,956 are thirteen times current liabilities of \$19,404, a healthy situation. Total assets stand at \$404,137, and there are no liabilities and the requirements of the preferred and common stocks.

In his letter to shareholders, the President, T. E. Bissell, said in part:

"The implements manufactured by your company are a special line for use in preparing the seed bed and have priority inasmuch as grain crops must be seeded in soil well prepared before a good harvest return can be hoped for. Seeding in 1930 must again precede the harvest and it is expected that this company will once more experience a good demand for its implements during next winter and spring. While the 1929 crop in Western Canada has been disappointing to many, the shareholders of this company have the satisfaction of knowing that the season's output of their factory was disposed of early and before the slackening up of sales in the West took place....

"Your company continues to obtain some good business from the United States, and disc harrows are being manufactured at your factory and sold throughout the fruit-growing areas of the United States, extending as far south as Florida and southwest to the State of Texas. This trade appears to be encouraging, and is being further developed."

Research Pays

A PRACTICAL and popular object lesson on the value of scientific research on the part of the Department of the Interior, is to be found in the increased safety with which Canada's merchandise is shipped throughout the country and to points abroad. Damage to freight in transit is a source of loss to shippers which for many years they have endeavored to reduce, and manufacturers are constantly directing their efforts towards the production of a damage-proof carrier. The problem has been submitted to the Forest Products Laboratories of the Forest Service and the research work carried on by that body has resulted in the development of a number of containers for different products which have withstood in tests all forms of violence to which freight in transit is generally subjected.

From these experiments the strongest and most economical woods and the most durable types of construction are determined and a standard receptacle evolved for each class of freight. It is now specifically known what are the best kinds of woods for boxes, crates, and other carriers; how these woods should be re-enforced, and exactly in what manner they should be constructed to prevent damage to the contents.



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and do not
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DIVIDEND NOTICE

**Alberta Wood Preserving
Company, Limited**

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of 1½% on Preferred Stock, payable October 1st, 1929, has been declared by the Alberta Wood Preserving Co., Ltd., and will be paid to Shareholders of record as at the close of business, September 30th, 1929.

(Signed) T. L. MILLER,
Secretary-Treasurer

**DOMINION
CO-LTD**
**Dominion
Textile Co.
Limited**

Notice of Dividend
A DIVIDEND of One and Three-Quarters per cent (1 3/4%) on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending September 30th, 1929, payable October 5th to shareholders of record September 30th.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Montreal, September 4th, 1929

**The
Brading Breweries
Limited**

COMMON DIVIDEND No. 23
NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Fifty Cents (50¢) per share upon the No Par Value Common Stock of the Company, has been declared payable November 1st 1929, to shareholders of record at the close of business October 15th 1929.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN BRADING,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Ottawa, September 23rd 1929.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER AND
POWER COMPANY

Boston, Mass., Sept. 11th, 1929
The Board of Directors declared a regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1 3/4%) on the Cumulative 7½% Preferred Stock of this Company, and a regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent (1 1/2%) on the Cumulative 6% Preferred Stock of this Company, for the current quarter, payable Oct. 15th, 1929, to holders of record at the close of business Sept. 25th, 1929.

Checks to be mailed. Transfer books will not close.
R. G. LADD, Assistant Treasurer

**The Steel Co., of Canada,
LIMITED**

Preference Dividend No. 73

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of forty-three and three-quarters cents (43 3/4¢) on the new Preference Shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending September 30th, 1929, payable November 1st, 1929, to shareholders of record at the close of business October 5th, 1929.

By Order of the Board,
H. S. ALEXANDER, Secretary,
Hamilton, Ontario,
September 25th, 1929.

**The Steel Co., of Canada,
LIMITED**

Ordinary Dividend No. 51

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of forty-three and three-quarters cents (43 3/4¢) on the new Ordinary Shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending September 30th, 1929, payable November 1st, 1929, to shareholders of record at the close of business October 5th, 1929.

By Order of the Board,
H. S. ALEXANDER, Secretary,
Hamilton, Ontario,
September 25th, 1929.

Balance of Issue

40,000 shares

Second Public Utility Investment Co., LIMITED

(Incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada)

(An Investment Trust)

COMMON STOCK (No Par Value)

Fully paid and non-assessable.

CAPITALIZATION

	Authorized	To be issued
Common Shares, no par value (this issue)	50,000 shs.	40,000 shs.
Deferred Common Shares, no par value	10,000 shs.	10,000 shs.*

*Purchased for cash by the underwriters.

The no par value common shares shall be entitled to receive in any year a dividend or dividends not exceeding in the aggregate Two Dollars (\$2.00) per share before any dividends are declared, or paid, for each year, upon the deferred shares, and thereafter the said deferred shares shall be entitled to receive in any such year a dividend or dividends not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of One Dollar (\$1.00) per share, and thereafter the said common shares and deferred shares shall rank equally share for share for any additional dividends declared and paid in any year. Upon the winding up of the Company, or any liquidation or distribution, whether voluntary or otherwise, of the assets of the Company, both the said no par common and the said no par deferred shares shall rank equally share for share. The owners and holders of said deferred shares shall have the right to cast five (5) votes for every deferred share held at any meeting of shareholders of the Company and the owners and holders of said common shares shall have the right to cast one (1) vote for every share so held. Dividends as declared and payable will be paid by cheque payable at par at any branch of the Company's bankers, Yukon territory excepted.

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TRANSFER AGENT: The Royal Trust Company; SOLICITOR: G. A. Campbell, K.C., of Messrs Campbell, McMaster, Couture, Kerry & Bruneau, Montreal; REGISTRARS: Montreal Trust Company; AUDITORS: Messrs. Macintosh, Cole & Robertson, C.A., Montreal; BANKERS: The Bank of Montreal.

DIRECTORS

The following have agreed to act as Directors:—Lt.-Col. PETER L. BROWNE, M.C., Montreal, of Browne, Urquhart & Company, Limited, President, (First) Public Utility Investment Company; J. H. A. ACER, Esq., Montreal, President, Dryden Paper Company, Limited; Hon. L. A. DAVID, K.C., M.P.P., Montreal, Provincial Secretary for Quebec, Director, Administration & Trust Co., Ltd., Montreal; A. G. URQUHART, Esq., Montreal, of Browne, Urquhart & Company, Limited, Vice-President, (First) Public Utility Investment Company; Brig-General T. L. TREMBLAY, C.M.G., D.S.O., General Manager and Chief Engineer, Quebec Harbour Commission; HECTOR CYPHOT, Esq., M.D., Montreal, Director, Montreal Life Insurance Company; C. G. DUNN, Esq., Quebec, of Messrs. Dunn, O'Meara & Company, Ltd. (Other Directors, to be elected, will be prominent men in Canadian financial and industrial life).

THE COMPANY AND ITS BUSINESS

The Second Public Utility Investment Company Limited is incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada to carry on the business of an investment trust. Its operations follow the principles employed by representative English and Scottish investment trusts which have been remarkably successful over a long period of years and have paid increasing dividends regularly.

The business of the Company is confined to the investment and reinvestment of its resources in seasoned marketable securities, domestic and foreign.

The primary object of the Company is to afford to investors the means of participating in an investment portfolio protected by unusual distribution of risk through broad diversification in seasoned investments which are leaders in their class, such as bonds of governments and corporations and the preferred and common stocks of financial, public utility and industrial corporations.

ASSETS AND EARNINGS

The assets of the Company consist of cash and readily marketable investment securities. Revenues are derived from interest, dividends, bonuses, rights, etc., on its investments, together with such profits as may accrue upon disposal, from time to time, of the securities it may own.

The Company owns all of the deferred common shares of the (First) Public Utility Investment Company and has thus acquired control of and an equity in all assets of the latter Company.

Following the best practices of successful British investment trusts, it is the policy of the Company to maintain a reserve fund out of income and profits and to disburse only moderate dividends until such reserve shall attain substantial proportions.

Results to date indicate that all operating and administrative expenses, including moderate fees to Directors and the Executive, shall be less than 1% of the capital employed, which is equal to the results obtained by outstanding English and Scottish Investment Trusts.

On September 5th, 1929, the Company paid an initial dividend of \$1.00 per share following five months of operation.

MANAGEMENT

The Company will have the benefit of the management experience for the success of the (First) Public Utility Investment Company, which, during its first year of operations, paid two dividends on its common shares equal to prevailing yields on high grade fixed interest-bearing securities. Further

thermore, the shares of the Company have shown a market appreciation of over 50% within eighteen months of the original offering.

POLICY AND RESTRICTIONS—GENERAL

The following restrictive regulations, among others, have been adopted by the management.

(a) Not more than 25% of the Company's resources may be invested in securities originating in any one country, excepting Canada and the United States.

(b) Not more than 2½% of the total funds which may be invested in securities originating in any one country may be invested in any one security other than Government obligations, excepting Canada and United States, where not more than 5% of the Company's resources may be invested in any one security.

(c) The Company cannot, under any consideration, purchase or hold a controlling or managerial interest in any enterprise, except the (First) Public Utility Investment Company, which it controls through ownership of all its deferred shares.

(d) Every security purchased must be seasoned and marketable and, in the case of common stocks, dealt in on some recognized Exchange.

(e) All bonds and stocks must be bought at figures which, in view of previous and prospective earning power, seem well below intrinsic values.

(f) The resources of the Company may not be employed in any country which, in the opinion of the management, has not stable government.

(g) The Company will not act as a broker or underwriter.

(h) Substantially, the Company's investment holdings will consist of 40% bonds and 60% preferred and/or common stocks, with a preponderance of public utility securities in the latter group.

(i) If, on account of changing conditions, any security becomes ineligible under these restrictions, it will be disposed of without delay.

No share of stock, either deferred or common, has been or will be sold for any other consideration than cash. There is no bonus or promotion stock.

There are no bonds or preferred shares authorized and regulations governing dividends are detailed above.

Application will be made in due course to list this stock on recognized stock exchanges.

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The shares represent those portions of the issue (which the Board of Directors determined to offer to the shareholders of the Bank by resolution passed on the 28th March, 1929) which were not allotted by reason of the prohibition of the Bank Act against fractions and which were allotted but not accepted by the shareholders.

The shares will rank for dividends from the 15th day of October, 1929, provided payment in full has been made by that date, and will be entitled to share in any bonus which may be declared after that date. Receipts will be issued at the time of final payment exchangeable for regular stock certificates on and after the 1st day of November, 1929.

Tenders must state the price per share offered and be accompanied by a certified cheque for 10% of the amount. In case a tender is accepted the balance will be payable on the 15th day of October, 1929.

Tenders will be received up to 3 p.m. on Wednesday, the 9th day of October, 1929, and should be marked "Tender for Capital Stock" and addressed to the General Manager, The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto.

The Bank shall not be bound to accept the highest or any tender.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

S. H. LOGAN,
General Manager.

Toronto, 20th September, 1929.

Our Publications for Investors

WHETHER you are interested in current stock market developments only, or are seeking information and advice that would be of value in creating a reserve of sound investments, the two publications described herein should be of value to you.

Either or both will be sent to you regularly on application, without charge, and without placing you under any obligation.

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Problems of B. C. Mining

**Competent Technical Direction Needed by Many
Smaller Properties—Responsibility of Directors
to Investors and to Development Work—The
Supply of Capital**

MUCH interest is now being taken by the public in British Columbia mining, as is clearly shown by the marked activity in mining stocks and the comparative ease with which new mining promotions are financed.

It is inevitable that when the mining industry is in such a sound and prosperous condition, and the public keenly alive to the speculative possibilities in mining, the promotion of some worthless properties will be attempted and that the public will be misled by some of the statements made in order to sell mining stock. Through the efforts of the department of mines under the provisions to protect investors in the Mineral Survey and Development Act, it is believed that generally speaking company prospectuses are reasonably accurate and where they are misleading they are quickly withdrawn upon receiving private notice under the act.

There is, however, at the present time much misinformation being broadcast by means of popular articles in certain papers and pamphlets which may be highly misleading to the investment public. Much of this literature can be characterized as being inspired by over-enthusiasm and consists of harmless exaggeration but some of it may seriously mislead the unwary.

*

Legitimate promotions generally have a report made to start with by a reputable mining engineer and the public should ask for such a report before considering the purchase of stock in a new venture.

It should also be remembered that the reports of the department of mines contain much valuable information about the mineral properties of the province and these are available free of charge.

It is apparently still possible to sell stock by means of the display of high grade mineral specimens, but it should always be remembered that the quantity of ore is quite as important a consideration as the quality, hence the desirability of careful investigation by the investing public.

It has frequently been stated that the main mining operations of the province are conducted in a highly efficient manner, and that the technical direction equals that of any other mining area in the world, but it is also apparent that many of the smaller mining companies of the province lack competent technical direction in the carrying out of development work. This is often due to the management being left in the hands of the promoter who, in certain instances, has neither technical nor practical knowledge of mining. One of the greatest needs for mining at present time in the Province is a much larger supply of young mining graduates with two or three years' practical experience. In certain instances, the present unsatisfactory management could with advantage be replaced by employing these young engineers, but the supply is limited and they are difficult to secure.

The successful mining companies of the province all employ this type in various capacities and the small local companies would be well advised to follow the example.

It is quite noticeable that many influential names are now frequently included in boards of directors of new mining companies, apparently in order that the company may have a good find their limitations.—Emerson.

standing with the public. These directors should therefore recognize that responsibility by seeing that accurate statements are presented to the public in literature issued by the company and also that the development of the mineral properties is supervised by capable mining engineers. In certain instances, shareholders' money is being sadly wasted in expensive equipment and in elaborate development plans, for which no reasonable justification can be found. Lack of knowledge and over-enthusiasm are responsible for these misguided efforts. The expenditure of money inadvisedly generally means that promising possibilities are not tested out and in some cases the company's funds are gone before the property has had a fair trial.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the most important function of the board of directors of a company is to see that the active management of the mineral property under development is in capable hands.

There is now an abundance of capital available for British Columbia mining which comes from many sources. This, of course, does not mean that there is a buyer for every prospect, but any property with reasonable possibilities can be optioned to some one who will develop it. Options naturally differ as to the speculative chances of making a productive mine out of many prospects, but it is quite certain that more properties are now being tested than ever before in the history of mining in the Province.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company is probably in the lead in acquiring, optioning and developing properties, and is also quite active in putting parties in the field to prospect certain promising mineral areas. Other large mining companies in the Province also have exploration departments seeking new properties and a large number of small companies are active in developing one or more properties. The capital for these small companies is supplied in part locally and partly from many sources outside British Columbia.

Approve Split

**Canadian Car Shareholders
Approve Plan**

AT A special meeting of Canadian Car and Foundry Co. shareholders, the resolutions to split both the preferred and ordinary shares of the company were unanimously approved.

By-laws were submitted to subdivide the preference and ordinary shares of \$100 par value into shares of \$25 par value. A further resolution also was approved authorizing the conversion of the \$25 par value ordinary shares into shares without nominal or par value.

Directors were authorized to obtain supplementary letters patent covering the proposed changes.

As a result of the changes made, the authorized capitalization will consist of 300,000 shares of preference of \$25 par value, in place of the 75,000 shares of \$100 par, and 400,000 shares of no par value ordinary, or common shares, in place of the 100,000 shares previously authorized.

Men cease to interest us when we find their limitations.—Emerson.



ALEXANDER WILSON MCLENNAN
Vice-President of R. A. Daly & Company, Investment Bankers of Toronto, who has been elected to the Board of Directors of the National Grocers Company, Ltd.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

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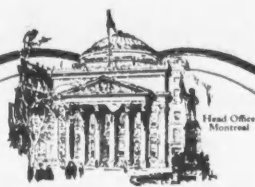
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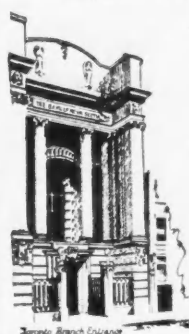


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England's Economic Paradox

Widespread Evidences of Prosperity Conflict With Well-Known Depressed Conditions of Industry—Where the Answer is Found

By LEONARD J. REID,
Assistant Editor of The Economist, London.

A WRITER in the current issue of the monthly review published by one of the great joint stock banks discusses a phenomenon which has been perplexing the more thoughtful for some time past. This is the paradox of the apparent prosperity of the working classes in face of the prolonged industrial depression. Although there has been some improvement in the course of this year, activity in many important branches of British industry is still very much reduced in comparison with pre-war days.

It is true that other industries have arisen in the meanwhile, but as yet they unfortunately do comparatively little, in bulk, to make good the lack of unemployment, or under-employment, resulting from the depression of the basic industries. The official returns of the numbers registered as unemployed for insurance purposes persist in the neighbourhood of 1,100,000, or about 10% of the insured population. The physical volume of exports has declined, as compared with 1913, by some 20%. It would therefore be natural if widespread signs of depression were visible.

On the contrary, however, there are tangible indications of a real rise in the general level of prosperity. The expansion of the amusement industries—gramophones, wireless, greyhound and dirt-track racing, and the cinema—is as notorious as the advancing profits of the tobacco manufacturers. Each year "record" crowds besiege the railway stations at holiday times, while thousands travel by road. The men and women one sees in the streets are definitely much better clothed and shod than in the years before the war. Here then is the paradox: how can these two phenomena be reconciled?

The contrast is, perhaps, in reality not so striking as it may at first appear. The depression is largely concentrated on the great exporting industries which are in several cases very localised. Hence while generally there is an air of prosperity, in these districts one feels an atmosphere of the deepest gloom. Changes in the public taste, too, help to emphasise the apparent increase in spending power, the most important being the reduced expenditure on alcoholic liquor. These changes in taste are themselves largely due to the spread of elementary education, which has cultivated a desire for a wider life, while the general reduction in working hours has given the workers opportunities to satisfy these desires.

Two main reasons for the higher standard of living in spite of prolonged industrial depression may be discerned. First, and the more important, is a changed distribution of the national income. Pains-taking investigations have verified the general belief that over the last fifteen years the real income of the richer classes has, broadly speaking, declined, though the income in terms of money has, of course, increased, while on the average the working classes are enjoying an increased income both in money and in real values.

This is reflected in the fact that while the retail price of the necessities of life is estimated to have risen by 60% since 1913, the average level

of wages has been raised by 80%. This improvement in the relative position of the lower classes has, moreover, been accentuated by government policy in two distinct ways. On the one hand, there has been a relatively greater increase in the taxation on the wealthy, by a much steeper grading of income tax, combined with an increase in direct taxation as a class at the expense of indirect taxation. On the other hand, expenditure on social services has been greatly increased, and the worker is now greatly assisted, at the expense of the State and of his employer, in meeting the burdens of sickness, accidents, old-age, and, especially, unemployment.

The second important factor accounting for the rise in the standard of living is scientific progress which since 1913 has wonderfully cheapened such luxuries as the motor-car, artificial silk, or the gramophone, and has introduced others such as wireless.

Gratifying as is the prosperity of the mass of the people, we must note that these causes, in particular the more equal distribution of the national income, have not been without their adverse effects. Undoubtedly there has been a diminution in the volume of saving. The margin the rich used to have for investing has, in effect, been reduced and distributed over a greater number of recipients whose individual needs are much greater, and whose aggregate surplus for saving correspondingly less. Only by an increase in the income produced can the present more equal distribution be made consistent with the maintenance of the volume of new capital available for industry.

Is Steel Industry the Key to Our Economic Future?

(Continued from Page 25)

evidence as was available, estimated the iron ore in Canada, tributary to Lake Superior, at 9,000 million tons, having an iron content of 35 per cent or higher. This did not include the large reserves of ore known at Moose Mountain and in the Michipicoten district. Further extensive discoveries of iron ore have been made since this rough estimate was given out, and iron ore of similar grade is known to exist at many other points some of these being on islands and on the mainland along the eastern coast of Hudson's Bay. The iron ore here is reported to occur in the same formations and under similar conditions to the deposits in the famous Lake Superior region in the United States, and it is believed that search with the diamond-drill may reveal rich ores suitable for direct smelting, as in the pre-Cambrian ores in the United States.

There is sufficient ground for cheer in the speculation thus set forth to shock the most pessimistic Canadians into riotous enthusiasm over the potentialities of their own country. If the prospects held out are ever realized, a startling readjustment in the proportionate wealth and population of Canada and the United States lies before us—a titanic tilting of the industrial scales in favour of the Dominion.



H. HORSFALL

President and managing director of the Canada Wire and Cable Company, Limited, earnings of which are understood to be running well ahead of earlier estimates. By its acquisition early this year of the Standard Underground Cable Company of Canada, the company occupies a dominant position in the wire and cable industry in Canada.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"



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